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Australian Frees Lao Girlfriend In Daring Swim

NONG KHAI, Thailand, May 29 (AP) — Thousands of persons have devised ways to get out of Indochina. John Everingham used his scuba-diving skills to get in — and out again with his Laotian sweetheart.

The 28-year-old Australian newsman, navigating the Mekong River with a compass attached to his diving mask, last weekend swam underwater to Laos under the guns of government patrols. He took his girlfriend from the opposite bank and swam back with her to Thailand.

He said that his planning for the escape began almost 10 months ago, when he was the last Western correspondent to leave Laos. He was expelled after more than a decade of residence.

His girlfriend, 25-year-old Keo Sirisomphone, remained behind. She was a medical school student, her father a Communist Party official.

Mr. Everingham said that they sent coded messages through friends, fixing rendezvous points.

Two Earlier Tries

Mr. Everingham tried twice earlier this year to swim the river, but each time Laotian troops approached the place where Miss Sirisomphone was waiting.

On Saturday, Mr. Everingham, a powerful swimmer who learned scuba diving on Australia's Great Barrier Reef, made his third plunge into the river.

"I was very pessimistic this time," he said after the escape. Recent monsoon rains had swollen the river and the current was swift. He could see Miss Sirisomphone in a bright red dress on the opposite bank about a mile away.

A day before, Thai officials said, three Laotians had tried to swim to Thailand at the same place. Two were killed when patrols opened fire.

Mr. Everingham, using the compass to maintain his direction in the opaque water, said he battled the currents, trying at times to crawl along the muddy bottom before being tossed about by whirlpools.

When he surfaced, he was still several hundred yards offshore and swiftly being carried past where Miss Sirisomphone was waiting, with a fishing pole and a child to avoid suspicion.

Exhausted, Mr. Everingham said he tried again, this time entering the river farther upstream.

"I made it. I crawled out on the bank. She seemed to have given up. She was walking away in the distance. I yelled at the top of my lungs," Mr. Everingham said.

"Then she saw me and started running forward. She fell into my arms."

The woman had never learned to swim. Mr. Everingham put a slightly inflated life vest around her neck and one of two breathing regulators in her mouth.

With the faces of the two just at the surface of the water and a



Keo Sirisomphone and John Everingham after escape.

quick-release strap binding them together, Mr. Everingham pushed hard into the current.

The bank, just below the Laotian capital of Vientiane, was almost lined with soldiers, apparently reinforced because of a state visit that day by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

"I was fearful of a burst of bullets any moment. There were dozens of soldiers sitting on the bank. Some stood up. I think they saw something in the river but may not have realized what it was," Mr. Everingham said.

Half an hour after emerging from the Mekong, Miss Sirisomphone was still shaking and could not remember her name. Thai officials, sometimes tough on refugees who are considered illegal aliens, were friendly and helpful.

Mr. Everingham said he and Miss Sirisomphone met at the time of the Communist takeover and had to make elaborate, clandestine efforts to meet because relations with foreigners were frowned upon by the new leaders.

Everingham described his girlfriend as a radical student at the time. "She became disillusioned with the system," Mr. Everingham said.

Brzezinski Accuses Russia Of Breaking Detente Code

Urges World Response to African Role

By Bernard Gwertzman
WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT) — Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said yesterday that the Soviet Union had violated "the code of detente" and he called for "an international response" to Soviet and Cuban military activity in Africa.

In one of the sharpest denunciations of the Soviet Union by a high administration official in years, Mr. Brzezinski accused the Russians of a variety of worldwide activities incompatible "with what was once called the code of detente."

Mr. Brzezinski, who visited China last week, also stressed that the United States and China, the Soviet Union's main rivals, "have parallel interests" — a pointed warning to Moscow that Washington is willing to improve ties with Peking if U.S.-Soviet relations deteriorate.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mr. Brzezinski had advised Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of health, education and welfare, to put off a planned trip to Moscow on June 10 because of the seven-year sentence given to Yuri Orlov, a physicist active in human rights matters. A spokesman for Mr. Califano said that the trip was now being "reconsidered" and probably would be postponed.

Mr. Brzezinski's remarks, broadcast on NBC's "Meet the Press" program, came in the midst of negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on a new strategic arms limitation accord.

On Saturday, Mr. Gromyko met with Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other aides. Talks will continue on Wednesday.

would say categorically that this is due to the shortsighted Soviet conduct in the course of the last two or so years."

He added: "I am troubled by the fact that the Soviet Union has been engaged in a sustained and massive effort to build up its conventional forces, particularly in Europe, to strengthen the concentration of its forces on the frontiers of China, to maintain a vitriolic worldwide propaganda campaign against the United States, to encircle and penetrate the Middle East, to stir up racial difficulties in Africa and to make more difficult a moderate solution of those difficulties, perhaps to seek more direct access to the Indian Ocean."

To reverse this trend, he said, it is not only necessary for the United States to hold patient negotiations but also to show "demonstrated resolve."

Young Rebutted

Mr. Brzezinski paid particular attention to the situation in Africa. He repeated his contention that the Soviet and Cuban military involvement was causing "strategic concerns." In effect, he was rebutting Mr. Young, who said a week ago that such Cuban activity was not of strategic significance.

Pressed on what the specific U.S.

response should be, Mr. Brzezinski was general. He said that the international community — mainly Africa, the Middle East, and Europe — should take the lead in "an international response" to which the United States would contribute. He also said that the United States was "enhancing our own long-term relationship with the People's Republic of China as a contribution to global stability."

Mr. Brzezinski recently returned from a trip to Peking in which he had long and detailed discussions with Chinese leaders on strategic matters. He even briefed them on the state of U.S.-Soviet strategic arms negotiations and on U.S. policy documents dealing with the global balance.

In the wake of the fighting in Zaire, there had been discussion in Europe of a French-supported inter-African peace-keeping force in Africa. Mr. Brzezinski said: "I don't think I want to be that specific at this moment and through this medium. What I am saying is there has to be an international response to an international problem."

Cuban Controversy

The fighting in Zaire has become a controversial matter because of Mr. Carter's public assertion that the Cubans trained and equipped



Zbigniew Brzezinski

the rebels that invaded Zaire from Angola, and knew of the operation but did nothing to stop it. The Cubans have denied this and Mr. Gromyko said Saturday that Mr. Carter's information was "not correct." This evoked sharp responses from Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, and Mr. Vance, who insisted the information was authentic.

Mr. Brzezinski repeated that contention but indicated that the ad-

Criticizes Congress, Backs Carter

Schmidt Backs Arms to Turkey

By Graham Hovey
WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt criticized the U.S. Congress yesterday for refusing to lift the embargo on military assistance to Turkey.

Interviewed in New York on the CBS-TV program "Face the Nation," Mr. Schmidt said that the denial of U.S. arms was damaging not merely to Turkey's pride but to its ability to help defend the southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Congress imposed the embargo after Turkey's armed forces invaded Cyprus in 1974 in support of the Turkish Cypriot minority and occupied 40 percent of the island.

President Carter has appealed to Congress to lift the embargo, citing not only Turkey's NATO role and the importance of U.S. military installations there but also the necessity for obtaining Turkey's cooperation for a Cyprus settlement.

"Wiser Than Congress"

"Let me be very frank here; I think that the president of the United States in this regard is much wiser than the Congress," said Mr. Schmidt, who is in the United States to participate in the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament as well as the NATO summit meeting that begins tomorrow in Washington.

The Carter administration hopes the gathering of leaders for both the NATO summit and the UN session can be used to advance negotiations in Cyprus. Premier Constantine Karamanlis of Greece and Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey are expected to meet in Washington.

Mr. Schmidt said that West Germany was worried about the tense relations between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus and wanted to be helpful. "We have maintained mil-

itary deliveries to Greece as well as to Turkey all the time — quite different from what Congress decided in Washington," he said.

"I think it is just asking a little bit too much of the Turks if you deny what they think is their legitimate claim inside their military alliance," Mr. Schmidt added.

For a European leader who made no secret of his preference for Gerald Ford in the 1976 election, and who has had sharp differences with the Carter administration over nuclear exports, human rights, economic and military policy, Mr. Schmidt appeared to go out of his way to support Mr. Carter.

The chancellor not only sided with the president against Congress

on the Turkish arms embargo but said that congressional approval of Mr. Carter's energy program was "the most necessary thing" that could happen for worldwide economic stability and recovery.

"I think this is the most important simple instrument in order to bring about better balance, bring about stabilization in the worldwide network of balances of payments and of exchange rates," he said.

It was especially essential, Mr. Schmidt added, to stabilize the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar, "which still, whether you like or not, is the decisive currency all over the world. And the dollar is suffering."

Pending Extradition Probe

4 German Terrorists Held By Yugoslavs, Bonn Says

BONN, May 29 (AP) — The West German government said today that four terrorists suspected — including a woman believed to have had links with the Italian kidnapers of Aldo Moro — are being held in Yugoslavia pending a decision on a German extradition request.

Informed sources, who asked not to be identified, said that the two men and two women were captured in Yugoslavia almost three weeks ago, on the same date that a fifth German terrorist was seized at Orly Airport near Paris before he could board a plane for Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

The sources said that the five terrorists were seized in an interna-

tional search that has included Western as well as Eastern European governments.

Justice Ministry spokesman Sepp Binder confirmed at a news conference that the terrorists being held in Yugoslavia were Brigitte Mohaupt, 28; Siegfried Gutruh Hoffmann, 33; Rolf Clemens Wagner, 33; and Peter Boock, 26.

Sources said they were captured by Yugoslav authorities on May 11 — the same day that Stefan Wisniewski, another suspected member of the terrorist Baader-Meinhof group, was seized at Orly.

Arrests Connected

Although observers said that the circumstances made it appear certain that the arrests in the two countries were connected, German officials refused to give other details.

All four terrorists held in Yugoslavia are among a list of 20 suspects wanted in a series of terror strikes last year that culminated in the kidnapping and slaying of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Six weeks after gunman kidnapped Mr. Schleyer in Cologne, his body was found in the trunk of an abandoned car at Mulhouse, France, last October.

He had been killed Oct. 18, the same day that German commandos attacked four Palestinian terrorists holding Lufthansa airliner passengers hostage at Somalia's Mogadishu airport. The Palestinians acted to back the Schleyer kidnappers' demands for the release of jailed German terrorists.

Miss Mohaupt was suspected of having helped the Baader-Meinhof group maintain close links with Italy's Red Brigades, the extremists who kidnapped and murdered former Premier Aldo Moro.

Cheered-up Letter

Reports here quoted German and Italian police sources as saying that their suspicions about her possible role were strengthened by at least one clue — the remnants of a chewed-up letter wrenched from the mouth of a Frankfurt-based

Proposals on NATO Meeting Agenda Today

U.S. Presses Allies on Upgrading Forces

By Richard Burr
WASHINGTON, May 29 (NYT) — In response to the growth of Soviet military power, the Carter administration is pressing allied governments in Western Europe to adopt what officials here call one of the most ambitious defense programs since the establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949.

The proposals include a doubling of anti-tank weapons in central Europe, a project to provide NATO troops with protection against chemical weapons, joint production of 15 new naval and land missiles, a new emphasis on electronic warfare capabilities, an increase in ammunition stocks to allow armies to fight up to 30 days, and common supply depots for the forces assigned to defend against an attack by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact.

These and several other steps, tentatively approved by allied defense ministers the week before last in Brussels, are the central items on the agenda for a meeting of NATO leaders that begins here tomorrow. If they agree to move ahead with the package, White House officials maintain, it would provide a major boost for President Carter, who has recently been criticized at home for appearing soft on defense.

Some Suspensions

Pentagon and State Department officials acknowledge that several allied governments remain suspicious of the administration's initiative and that it has not always been easy to get them to agree to its crucial points.

While the program is expected to be adopted at the meeting, the officials stress that the key question is whether the leaders will follow

through, and there are those here who are skeptical. "Governments have paid lip service to the idea of upgrading NATO defenses for over 20 years and usually nothing has changed," a longtime alliance official commented. "It remains to be seen whether this time it will be different."

The proposals call on the 15

members to spend up to an additional \$80 billion in the next decade on about 100 new programs designed to increase combat effectiveness. The emphasis is also on using existing military resources more efficiently.

Only a few aspects of the package have received wide attention, among them the administration's announcement at the Brussels meeting that the United States was planning to expand its ability to reinforce the alliance with troops and equipment in the early stages of a European war. Interviews with U.S. and European defense officials disclose a much more broadly based plan that would lead, as one said, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

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Diplomatic Offensive on 'Double Standard'

Moves Afoot to Get U.S. Back in ILO

By Murray Seeger
GENEVA, May 29 — A diplomatic offensive is under way to make it possible for the United States to rejoin the International Labor Organization.

The United States withdrew from the organization last November, charging that the agency had operated under a double standard, ignoring labor violations in totalitarian countries while condemning activities in democratic countries, specifically Israel.

At the time, President Carter said that the United States, whose \$20 million annual contribution accounted for one-fourth of the agency's budget — would "return whenever the ILO is again true to its proper principles and procedures."

The campaign to restore the

United States to membership will be intensified at the agency's annual meeting, which will begin here June 7 and last for three weeks.

Francis Blanchard, secretary-general of the labor organization, is in Moscow sounding out the Kremlin on its attitude at the June meeting. Few here think that there has been any significant change in the Soviet position.

Change of Position

Meanwhile, a small group led by U.S. Ambassador William Vandenberg Hevel has been lobbying among representatives of Third World countries in an effort to get them to change their position in the organization.

But sources here feel that Mr. Vandenberg's efforts will be no more successful than those of the ILO secretary-general in Moscow.

Observers agree that the crucial issues to be faced next month will involve the annual report of the committee of independent experts and a special report of another committee, which has inspected working conditions in the Israeli-occupied territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River.

The final straw that convinced both U.S. labor and business delegates to insist on the U.S. withdrawal was the position taken by a large bloc of states to prevent discussion of the committee's reports.

The agency is unique in international organizations because delegations are made up of three elements — labor, management and government representatives. With the addition this month of Djibouti

Chinese Official Hints at Easing Taiwan Stand

TOKYO, May 29 (UPI) — A high-ranking member of the Chinese parliament yesterday stated hope of negotiating a settlement with Taiwan if the United States breaks relations with the Taipei government.

Chen I-sung, a member of the standing committee of the National Peoples Congress, also predicted yesterday in Peking that China will not try to conquer Taiwan by force if the United States grants diplomatic recognition to Peking.

The Kyodo news agency of Japan quoted Mr. Chen as saying that Chinese-U.S. relations will not be normalized until Washington accepts China's three conditions for dealing with the Taiwan issue.

The three points call for Washington to break diplomatic relations with Taiwan, abrogate its defense treaty with the Taiwanese and withdraw all U.S. military forces.

Nepal Tourists Scramble Where Mountaineers Feared to Tread

Danish Leader Urges Ban on Inhumane Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 29 (Reuters) — Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark called today for a ban on napalm, fragmentation bombs and other such "inhumane types of arms."

Addressing the UN General Assembly session on disarmament, he said that there also should be a speedy decision on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons.

Disarmament and security must go hand in hand and the same level of security must be preserved for all countries during the disarmament process, Mr. Jorgensen said.

He expressed great interest in the proposal made Thursday by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for an all-European disarmament conference. "We shall study it carefully," he said.

By William Borders
KATMANDU, Nepal, May 29 (NYT) — Twenty-five years ago, when a bold, young New Zealand backpacker named Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay called the world's attention to this ancient kingdom by climbing Mount Everest, Nepal was remote and forbidding and almost completely closed to foreigners.

Now, as the country celebrates the 25th anniversary of the conquest of the world's highest mountain, it is still remote and somewhat forbidding, but the foreigners have come in anyway, helping Nepal to leap into the 20th century.

The country's spectacular mountains, which for centuries helped it discourage visitors and maintain its isolation, have become the principal agent in Nepal's dramatic change, attracting tourists, mountaineers, climbers and hikers who scramble all over the rugged countryside or who simply sit and watch the light play over the snow-covered peaks.

"We realize that our God-given mountains are an attraction to the world," said King Birendra, the 32-year-old monarch, who rules with



Sir Edmund Hillary ... in 1953

almost absolute power. "And the world is welcome to come in and enjoy them."

'Things to Do'

It was not always so. In the early 1950s, when a foreign promoter suggested to King Birendra's grandfather, King Tribhuvan, that

tourists might like to come here and see the Himalayas, the king said: "I can see why tourists want to visit a place like Calcutta, where there are things to do. But why would they want to come to Nepal, when all we have is mountains?"

Even now, many Nepalese regard their mountains, which are the highest in the world, merely as something you have to get over and around in order to travel from one village to another. But they are also increasingly aware that tourism, which is growing by 20 percent a year, has become Nepal's largest source of foreign exchange, the only bright spot in the economy of a country that is otherwise desperately poor and primitive.

Since May 29, 1953, when Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay reached the summit of Everest, 63 men and 2 women are reported to have climbed to the top of the 29,028-foot peak. There are two reasons for uncertainty about the number. Some claims are suspect, notably the purported Chinese ascent from the Tibetan side one night in 1960. And some of the several dozen men who have been killed during Everest expeditions



Tenzing Norgay ... in 1953

may have reached the top before they died.

Hundreds of others have tried to scale Everest, and thousands have made assaults on lesser mountains that would be regarded as extraordinary anywhere else. Of the world's 20 highest mountains, 13 are wholly or partly within Nepal's

borders. There are 33 mountains here that are higher than Mount McKinley in Alaska, which is North America's highest mountain, and much taller than anything in Europe.

List of Peaks

This spring, the government issued a new list of 40 so-called "permitted peaks," bringing to nearly 100 the number of mountains open to climbers. For the highest mountains, the government permits only two expeditions a year, one in the spring and one in the fall. Everest, the one most in demand, is booked through the spring of 1982. Besides planning ahead, mountain climbers must pay a fee that depends on the height of the mountain. For Everest it is about \$1,200, but since a full-scale expedition can cost \$100,000 or more, the government fee is a minor concern.

Although mountain climbing draws the most interest — a group of American women is scheduled to climb Annapurna this fall — a far larger number of visitors are content just to take long walks through Nepal's green valleys looking at the

Everest Elite To Celebrate First Climb

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 29 (UPI) — Thirty climbers who have stood "on top of the world" began gathering today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the first successful climb of Mount Everest by Sir Edmund Hillary.

The climbers from 10 nations who have conquered the world's highest mountain met in Katmandu, but Sir Edmund, a New Zealander and Everest's first conqueror along with Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay, was scheduled to attend celebrations in Wales with 10 veterans of the British team that helped him scale the peak in 1953.

In addition to Nepal and Austria, other countries represented at the celebrations include India, China, West Germany, Italy, Japan, South Korea, and the United States.

News Analysis

Sadat and Frustration With Democracy

By Christopher S. Wren
CAIRO, May 29 (UPI) — A popular political joke going around Cairo tells of an Egyptian who flies to the United States to have a tooth pulled. "Don't you have dentists in Cairo?" the puzzled U.S. dentist asks. "Yes, and much cheaper, too," the Egyptian replies. "But no one dares open his mouth at home these days."

The anecdote may be an exaggeration, but it does capture the mood. Unwilling to tolerate his critics, President Anwar Sadat has resorted to a national referendum to expel them from political life.

Mr. Sadat has also set out to shackle the press by purging it of alleged Marxists and making it conform to patriotic guidelines that his regime will lay down. For the second successive week, authorities confiscated the leftist weekly newspaper, *Al-Ahly*, before it could reach the streets. The judge upholding the seizure declared that some of its articles might "inflame public opinion and incite tension among the masses." The latest issue criticized Mr. Sadat's referendum.

"Egyptian Father"
By suppressing dissent, Mr. Sadat insists, he is only rescuing democracy from those who would destroy it. "I take pride in being the father of the Egyptian family," he said.

Mr. Sadat has applied the brakes to a liberalization process that he started himself. After succeeding the late Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1970, he gradually dismantled the totalitarian state that he inherited and transformed Egypt into one of the freest societies in the Arab world. Today, he boasts, there are "no detention camps, no martial law, no sequestration, nothing of the sort; there is democracy."

In 1976, Mr. Sadat created rightist, leftist and centrist platforms

within the monolithic Arab Socialist Union, then let these emerge last year as political parties. When the pre-revolutionary old Wafd party was revived early this year as an opposition New Wafd party, he did not block it.

Cairo-based diplomats have been thoroughly puzzled as to why Mr. Sadat chose to reverse his democratic experiment in the absence of a physical threat, such as a riot. The immediate conclusion was that he welcomed the benefits of Western-style democracy but could not stand inconveniences like an unbridled political opposition.

Disappointed by Democracy
"He hoped that democracy would be a feedback process, a way to reinforce his position and now he sees democracy as undermining it," surmised an Egyptian intellectual who thought that the President was too thin-skinned to put up with the kind of criticism that democracy fostered.

But instead of defusing his domestic problems, Mr. Sadat has ended up conveying the appearance of a politician in trouble. His peace initiative has not delivered the economic relief that Egyptians hoped for. The initiative itself is virtually lifeless, leaving its architect feeling vulnerable.

His "open-door" policy to attract foreign capital and to stimulate an industry known as trekking, which has earned some tidy profits for a relatively few investors. But it has yet to produce any real benefits for average Egyptians.

The decision to promote private enterprise without scrapping the centrally planned economic system has, among other things, contributed to an annual inflation rate of about 25 percent. In Cairo, life has deteriorated, with periodic shortages of food, often unworkable telephones, decaying buildings, a decrepit public transport system and power blackouts.

Egypt owes its overall solvency to large infusions of aid from the Arab oil producers and from the United States, which is pumping in about \$1 billion a year.



COOLING IT — With the temperatures in the 80s, a pooch sticks his head in a water fountain as Brussels experienced its first hot weather of the spring. May has been unusually cold and wet and the warm weather was greeted with enthusiasm. Sunbathers crowded beaches.

Moves Are Made to Bring U.S. Back Into the ILO

(Continued from Page 1)
and Botswana, the agency has 136 member countries.

Also unique is the system of outside experts who examine the compliance of individual countries with the organization's rules and regulations.

Last year, the committee of independent experts, composed of lawyers and jurists, sharply criticized 55 countries for failing to live up to agency standards.

Their report was never considered by the full membership. A coalition of countries which were targets of the committee report refused to vote on the motion to discuss its work, effectively killing the document for lack of a quorum.

"The coalition was made up of dictators, from Chile to the Soviet Union," an expert recalled.

Now, the committee has written a new study in which it says that its 1977 report, which criticized the Soviet Union and other Communist and Third World states, was still valid. The test will be whether enough delegations will vote to take the report up for open discussion.

The second crucial issue will be the agency's attitude toward Israel and the occupied territories.

In previous sessions, the United States fought losing battles to prevent the majority bloc from debating and voting resolutions criticizing Israel on issues which had little to do with the agency's work. This is the pattern of unified Communist-Arab political activity that has hampered other international organizations.

Israel, under pressure from the United States, permitted an agency committee to investigate working conditions on the West Bank. Although the report has not been published, experts who have read it are convinced that it is a balanced, fair study.

"The Arabs won't like it because

it doesn't bear out all their claims. But then the Israelis won't be happy with it either," a source commented.

The United States will be watching to see if the report is brought to the floor for open debate and is accepted on its merits.

If the continued Soviet-Arab bloc hammers through a new anti-Israeli resolution without taking into account the conclusions of the agency's own committee, Washington is expected to conclude that the organization is still not willing to treat all member states equally.

This was the single principle on which both the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which selects the U.S. business representative, and the labor member, based their insistence that the United States withdraw.

"If the ILO will accept the experts' committee report and discuss the occupied bank problem on its merits, then there is a chance that the U.S. might rejoin," a qualified source commented. "They cannot keep applying a double standard as they have in the past."

Los Angeles Times

UN Unit Troops Report Crossfire In S. Lebanon
BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI) — United Nations troops in southern Lebanon frequently have been caught in crossfire between guerrillas and Lebanese rightists outside areas controlled by the UN forces, a spokesman for the UN interim force in Lebanon said today.

Spokesman Keith Beavan told reporters at a Beirut news conference that "very unpleasant" exchanges of fire had become "almost a daily feature" between the Palestinian-controlled Chateau Beaufort crusader castle and rightist-held villages in the Marjayoun area, across the Litani River from the castle.

"Sometimes [UN] units, particularly from the Nepalese battalion, found themselves in the middle of the fire," he said, adding that the fire was not directed at the UN troops. He said that the UN unit had protested to the parties concerned.

Mr. Beavan put the UN interim force's current strength at slightly more than 4,000 men. The arrival of additional troops from Ireland and Fiji is expected to boost this number to about 6,000.

Chinese Official in Bonn
BONN, May 29 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Gu Mu, on a 10-day visit to West Germany, conferred with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today. A Bonn Foreign Ministry statement said that foreign policy matters were discussed in a cordial atmosphere.

IRAQ PARTY CAUTIONS PARTNERS ON ARMY
BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI) — Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party has warned its leftist and Communist partners in the "Progressive Front" against penetrating the rank and file of the Iraqi army.

The party newspaper *Al-Ba'ath* said yesterday that "anyone stupid enough to try to operate within the army will be executed," and that the Ba'ath Party was still the main force in Iraq and would not allow another faction to "steal this away from us."

Christian Democrats Are Given Mandate to Rule in San Marino
SAN MARINO, May 29 (AP) — The Christian Democrats today emerged as the largest party in yesterday's elections but the three leftist parties as a group won an absolute majority in the 60-member council of the world's oldest and smallest republic.

Final returns showed that the Christian Democrats gained 26 seats, one more than in the outgoing Council, while the second largest party, the Communists, kept their 16 seats. The Socialists won eight, a loss of one, and the United Socialists seven, a gain of one. The latter party had gained a seat before the election through the death of a deputy.

Although the three leftist parties have a 31-seat majority, the Christian Democrats will be given a mandate to form a government as the largest single party.

How the Christian Democrats could manage to form such a government was difficult to say.

The Socialists, playing a key role of a third force, had ruled in coalition with the Communists from 1945 to 1957. Then the Christian Democrats took over the lead with the Socialists.

In November, the Socialists broke up the coalition by demanding participation of the Communists in the government, creating San Marino's longest postwar political crisis.

Officials said 15,489 persons, or 79 percent of those eligible, had voted, compared to nearly 80 percent in 1974.

Two busloads of San Marino citizens who live in the United States and made a 4,000-mile flight here to vote were turned away because they arrived after the polls closed at 8 P.M. yesterday.

About 1,600 of the 7,200 eligible voters who have left San Marino live in the United States. Planes were chartered to bring back those who wanted to vote.

Schmidt Assails Congress On Turkish Arms Cutoff
(Continued from Page 1)
ing from such an enormous deficit."

On another issue that has provoked sharp diplomatic exchanges between Bonn and Washington in recent months, Mr. Schmidt said that Mr. Carter's decision to postpone production and deployment of the neutron bomb was "a rather sensible decision."

He said he did not agree with critics who said that Mr. Carter should have demanded a comparable cutback by the Soviet Union before making his decision to delay production of the neutron weapon.

"Sensible Solution"
"We might need it in the future," he said, "but it is an option that is being kept open. I think this was a sensible solution."

Mr. Schmidt said that the West's objective in disarmament agreements should not be a one-to-one ratio in every category of weaponry but "an overall balance."

Only in regard to recent developments in Africa did Mr. Schmidt appear to be critical of United States policy. "Perhaps the Western community could have reacted a little more clearly in Africa," he said, after praising the French intervention in Zaire.

Mr. Schmidt said he favored a meeting between Soviet President

After Casino Robbery Jacques Mesrine Escapes Normandy Police Search

From Wire Dispatches
MANTES-LA-JOLIE, France, May 29 — Jacques Mesrine escaped a huge police search today in Normandy by forcing a couple to drive him and his accomplice here, police said.

Mesrine, who robbed the elegant Deauville casino on Saturday and then fled into the forest near Alencon in Normandy, forced his way into an isolated villa near the forest last night and ordered the couple living there to drive him and his accomplice 150 kilometers to this village, near Paris, police said.

Police said that, after letting Mesrine and his friend out of the car, the couple reported the incident.

Police refused to identify the couple or give the circumstances under which their car had slipped through police barrages because Mesrine and his accomplice had allegedly threatened to return and kill the couple if they talked to police.

Blanket Search
Two hundred special police had been dispatched from Paris during the weekend to blanket the Normandy forests where Mesrine was believed to be hiding. Although the officers stalked the woods six yards apart, Mesrine, 43, who is also wanted in Canada for the murder of two game wardens, slipped through the web.

On Saturday, Mesrine robbed the Deauville casino. He and an accomplice crashed through two police barricades before abandoning their stolen car in the woods of Normandy.

Deauville police admitted with some irritation that Mesrine, who escaped from prison for the third time in Paris on May 8, walked into the police station before the robbery. Flashing a police inspector's card from the ministry of justice, he asked to see the police chief about a case but was told the man was out.

Likes to Taunt
Police speculated that Mesrine paid them a visit to make fun of them. Mesrine's lawyer has said that the gangster enjoys taunting his pursuers, as did Dillinger before he was gunned down in a shoot-out with FBI agents in Chicago on July 22, 1934.

After leaving the station, Mesrine and his accomplice, both well dressed, sauntered into the Deauville casino. Mesrine has gambled there in the past, police said.

Again flashing his police card, Mesrine demanded to see the man-

Congo-N. Korea Pact
TOKYO, May 29 (AP) — President Joachim Yombe Opango of the Congo left North Korea today after signing an agreement on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation, the Korean news agency reported.

UN Unit Troops Report Crossfire In S. Lebanon
BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI) — United Nations troops in southern Lebanon frequently have been caught in crossfire between guerrillas and Lebanese rightists outside areas controlled by the UN forces, a spokesman for the UN interim force in Lebanon said today.

IRAQ PARTY CAUTIONS PARTNERS ON ARMY
BEIRUT, May 29 (UPI) — Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party has warned its leftist and Communist partners in the "Progressive Front" against penetrating the rank and file of the Iraqi army.

Ousted Leader Dies in Escape Bid in Comoros
PARIS, May 29 (UPI) — Ali Soilih, the president of the Comoro Islands overthrown two weeks ago in a coup, was killed today when loyalists attempted to free him from his house where he was under arrest, French officials said.

Schmidt Assails Congress On Turkish Arms Cutoff
(Continued from Page 1)
ing from such an enormous deficit."

EEC Aide Opens Talks Aimed at Comecon Trade
MOSCOW, May 29 (AP) — A top-level Common Market official opened talks today with the Soviet bloc's Comecon to pave the way for the first trade negotiations between the two economic blocs.

4 Terrorists In Custody
(Continued from Page 1)
Italian leftist arrested in Milan last month.

Young, Woods Differ on U.S. Africa Policies
WALTHAM, Mass., May 29 (UPI) — U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young yesterday credited U.S. efforts with slowing Cuban involvement in African wars, but former South African editor Donald Woods forecast more violence in Africa.

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SALE DAYS
Wednesday May 31
Collection Models
Boutique - Accessories
Furs and Hats
from 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
Thursday June 1st
FABRICS:
from 10:00 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
20, rue des Capucines

TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.45
15.00	NEW YORK	17.10
13.45	BOSTON	15.25
13.45	CHICAGO	19.03
17.45	WASHINGTON	15.30
19.00	LOS ANGELES	16.40
19.00	SAN FRANCISCO	17.50

TWA
No. 1 across the Atlantic.

Russians Denounced
(Continued from Page 1)
ministration was not asserting that the Cubans were directly involved, but rather that they had "responsibility" for the action.

He said: "We believe that the evidence we have sustains the proposition — more than that, sustains the conclusion — that the Cuban government and in some measure the Soviet government bear the responsibility for this transgression and this is a serious matter."

Mr. Brzezinski said that he discussed the Cuban and Soviet involvement in Africa with Chinese leaders, who have also been critical of their activity. He said that such Soviet-Cuban involvement should not be "cost-free" to the Russians and that "there are a variety of ways in which concerned countries can convince the Soviets and the Cubans that their involvement, their intrusion, is not only conducive to greater international instability but in fact carries with it consequences which may be inimical to them as well."

India Discounts Afghan Threat
NEW DELHI, May 29 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said today that he does not believe last month's leftist coup in Afghanistan will cause a setback to regional stability and cooperation.

The minister said on his return from a two-day visit to Tehran that several countries had expressed their apprehension over the new pro-Moscow leftist government in Kabul which last month overthrew the civilian government of Mohammed Daoud, but he did not share their misgivings.

According to newspaper reports, the shah of Iran wants New Delhi's help in setting up an Iranian-Pakistani alliance in case Afghanistan becomes a threat. But Mr. Vajpayee said that India was trying to minimize apprehension.

U.K. Bars New Visa For Moon Sect Chief
LONDON, May 29 (UPI) — Korean millionaire Sun Myung Moon, head of the religious sect known as the Unification Church, has been refused permission by the British Home Office to extend a 14-day visit here.

Mr. Moon, whose visa ran out Saturday, requested a two-month extension upon arrival, but it was refused. He has 14 days to lodge an appeal, and could stay in Britain pending an appeal hearing. It is believed that Mr. Moon has come to Britain to set up a headquarters here. There are 3,000 Moon sect members in Britain.

Bombings in Corsica Smash Villa, Agency
AJACCIO, Corsica, May 29 (UPI) — A bomb today destroyed the villa near here of Jacques Domini, French state secretary attached to the prime minister's office, and another bomb damaged an Ajaccio travel agency, police said.

No one was injured and neither bomb attack was immediately claimed, but the travel agency has been bombed three times before. The earlier attacks were claimed by a Corsican separatist movement, police said.

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Mr. Young credited U.S. and British efforts toward a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesia situation with helping avert "greater Cuban involvement" in that country.

"And so our job, I think, is not to panic, but to press on with the policy that we have been pursuing," he said.

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TWA
No. 1 across the Atlantic.

U.S. Presses NATO Plan
(Continued from Page 1)
to a rejuvenation of the defense posture.

Since the early 1950s, the alliance has been unable to match the Warsaw Pact in numbers of troops, tanks and fighter aircraft. In the past, this quantitative edge has been offset by the West's superior arms technology. Now defense officials contend, the technological advantage has faded because allied governments have not kept pace with Soviet improvements in the last decade so that the Warsaw Pact has maintained its 2-to-1 advantage in numbers of tanks and divisions. The quality of its arms is thought to compare with that of the West.

This situation is due in part to the Vietnam War in which the United States spent more than \$150 billion, a large part of which could have been applied to the Atlantic alliance.

Early last year, Mr. Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown gave the alliance priority in administration defense policy, a policy that was reinforced by an interagency study that found serious deficiencies in the alliance's capacity to blunt a blitzkrieg from the east.

Accordingly, at a conference a year ago in London, U.S. officials pressed the allied governments to commit themselves to a 3 percent increase in defense budgets and to establish nine task forces to explore long-term changes in arms production and deployment. For the most part, the European governments have lived up to their pledges on military spending.

Much More Important
The officials here say that the work of the task forces represents a much more important accomplishment. Each of the groups, which completed their work in March, focused on a specific problem and, largely under U.S. pressure, agreed on steps to remedy it. The officials said that emphasis was placed on areas that have been neglected, such as communications, logistics and reserve forces, as well as cooperation on arms production and deployment.

In some areas, such as building ammunition stockpiles, the allies have not agreed to go as far as the administration wants, but the proposed package is said to reflect U.S. priorities by and large, so administration officials are hailing it as a major victory.

The officials who have begun to express skepticism question in particular whether the European governments will be able to live up to the promises the administration has prodded them to make. If not, it is believed that Congress will be unlikely to approve the funds the administration will require to live up to its commitments.

A major problem is that NATO has not determined what the whole project will cost each member. Another is that, with so many new programs, there is no clear set of priorities. "It's really a shopping list," a Pentagon official said, "not a coherent plan for action." This is said to pose special difficulties for smaller members.

The officials here also acknowledge that, while the European governments are not welcome in the new U.S. interest, European defense officials wonder how long it will last. "We bugged out on NATO during the Korean War in the 1950s and then 10 years later got distracted in Vietnam," a State Department official said. "It's only natural the Europeans are questioning how serious we are now."

Nearly 1 Million Jobless in Spain
MADRID, May 29 (AP) — Nearly a million workers are unemployed in Spain in a labor force of more than 13 million, the National Institute of Statistics reported today.

A total of 927,500 workers, or 7 percent of the 13,234,700 persons in the labor force, were unemployed, the institute said. It said that the branch most affected by the unemployment was construction with 191,300 jobless workers, followed by service industries, 158,400, and industry, 134,400.

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هذا من الأصل

Wealth Is Welcome, Strings Are Not

Mideast Oil Money Stirs U.S. Campuses

By Gene T. Macroff

NEW YORK, May 29 (UPI) — Oil wealth from the Middle East is starting to flow onto college and university campuses throughout the United States, bringing a bonanza of endowed chairs and new programs, but stirring one of higher education's biggest controversies over the issue of outside influence.

Eager for the good will and technical assistance that their contributions may win, Middle Eastern nations are sending money and students to the United States. Institutions of higher education, hard-pressed for revenues, are welcoming the opening of a new avenue of funding.

But the contributions often bring disputes, too, raising questions about whether strings are attached to gifts and whether their acceptance implies support for a foreign government's policies.

A harbinger of those difficulties was the confrontation three years ago that led a consortium of Big Ten universities to withdraw from an agreement to aid the University of Riyadh after Saudi Arabia refused to give a visa to a Jewish professor.

Fordham University is formulating a proposal to the King Faisal Foundation for as much as \$1,750,000 to endow a professorship and pursue a program in Islamic studies.

"The true distinctiveness of this program and professorship would be in the sublimity of its aims as a perpetual and memorial to the ideals of His Majesty King Faisal," the proposal states.

There is a \$1-million King Faisal Chair of Islamic and Arab Studies at the University of Southern California, which also got \$1 million from Iran for a chair in petroleum engineering that is dedicated to "His Imperial Majesty Shahanshah Aryameh Pahlavi."

Princeton University, which is constructing a \$5-million life science building, has been trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to support the structure and its programs, which might include research on glaucoma, an ailment especially prevalent in Saudi Arabia.

Some of the Middle Eastern funds are out-and-out gifts, but most are grants and contracts.

Higher-education institutions in the United States are being paid almost \$10 million by the Agency for International Development, an arm of the State Department, to provide assistance to Middle Eastern countries. Other grants and contracts have been negotiated directly by colleges and universities with governments, schools and private enterprises in the Middle East.

The State Department was besieged with so many requests for information on how to get grants and contracts with Middle Eastern countries that the U.S. government commissioned the American Council on Education to produce a report on the subject.

"College presidents were running to Iran like it was next door," said Marvin Zonis of the University of Chicago, a co-author of the report. The council found that 74 colleges and universities in 1976 had at least one contractual link with Iran, the Middle Eastern nation dealing most extensively with U.S. higher education. "There is a tremendous amount of activity, but it does not add up to much monetarily yet," said Mr. Zonis, director of the university's Center for Middle Eastern Studies.

The new relationships could swell the influx of foreign students. Iran alone has 23,310 students in this country. And the foreign students could be a boon to institutions struggling to keep enrollments up, but a committee of the College Entrance Examination Board reminded U.S. education that the influx could be "catastrophic" if the schools did not insure that the foreign students were qualified.

Postal Dispute Flares in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI) — A dispute between unions is disrupting U.S. Postal Service negotiations with four unions and threatening a nationwide strike when current contracts expire July 20.

The National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees, which includes militants who called wildcat strikes in 1970, has filed a petition seeking jurisdiction over 40,000 members of the Mail Handlers Union, one of the four unions that have been bargaining with the Postal Service since April for a new contract covering 650,000 workers. The NAPE is not represented at the negotiations and wants to take over the Mail Handlers' seat at the bargaining table.

If the National Labor Relations Board determines the challenge petitions contain enough valid signatures, it could stop the Mail Handlers Union from participating in the bargaining.

4 Firebombs Found In U.S. Penitentiary

LEWISBURG, Pa., May 29 (AP) — Four firebombs placed near the main gate of the maximum security Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary probably were part of an escape attempt foiled when the devices were discovered on a routine security check, a prison spokesman said.

Seven inmates were placed in administrative detention after the gasoline firebombs were found at the facility Friday morning. "The investigation of the explosive devices seized... indicates they were part of a violent escape plot organized by a group of inmates, most of whom recently transferred from our facility in Atlanta following disturbances at that institution," a prison spokesman said.



Neighbor Tom Connolly (left) gets ready to catch William Jr.

2 Babies Tossed Safely From Fire

BOSTON, May 29 (AP) — A father tossed his 7-month-old twins safely to neighbors waiting below when fire trapped the family in their second-story apartment yesterday.

"The fire was all around us," said William Sheridan, 25. "There were a lot of people down on the street yelling for me to toss the kids. I figured the chances were good so I did it."

Neighbors Jimmy Madden and Tom Connolly had shouted to the trapped couple to throw the babies to safety, but Mrs. Sheridan hesitated.

Her husband took Nicole and tossed her to Mr. Madden. "When that kid hit my hands, it was a great feeling," Mr. Madden said.

Associated Press

In 4-Way Deal With Russia, Spain

Mexico May Begin Selling Oil to Cuba

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, May 29 — Mexico soon may begin shipping tankers full of its newly discovered oil to Cuba under an agreement now being discussed between Moscow and Mexico City.

The shipments would be part of a four-cornered oil-exchange program designed to save both Mexico and the Soviet Union tens of millions of dollars now spent on freight charges.

It was discussed at length during the eight-day visit here this month by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Sources here said that no final agreement was concluded during the visit, but Mr. Lopez Portillo underlined its importance by referring to the possibility during a press conference. It would be a "small but good example" of the kind of rationalization of energy resources needed around the world, he said.

The exchange would work this way: Mexico would divert oil it is now exporting to Spain, shipping it to Cuba instead. The Soviet Union could then cut its oil shipments to its Caribbean client and send an equivalent amount to Spain. Transportation costs would be sharply reduced for all concerned.

The exchange reportedly would begin with Mexico supplying Cuba with 2 million metric tons of oil per

year — the equivalent of more than 40,000 barrels a day — worth nearly \$200 million a year at current world prices. The Soviet Union, which now exports about 9 million metric tons of its oil to Cuba annually, presumably would divert an equivalent amount to Spain.

Mexico reportedly has promised that it will increase supplies to Cuba as soon as output from its huge new oil fields in Tabasco State can be increased sufficiently.

The potential savings are impressive. The Soviet tanker fleet has never been able to cope with Moscow's oil shipments to Cuba, forcing it to hire foreign tankers at a premium price. If Moscow could save a barrel in shipping costs on its entire Cuban commitment, it would mean a savings of more than \$130 million.

One still unresolved snag apparently are the prices that would be charged under the deal. Neither the oil that Mexico sells to Cuba or that Mexico sells to Spain changes hands at the world market price. According to 1976 estimates, the Kremlin was charging Cuba only \$6.40 a barrel for its oil — about half the world price. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union was charging Spain about \$12.50 a barrel.

The terms on which Mexico sells oil to Spain could not be learned here, but it is believed that there is also a substantial discount

involved. And rationalizing the flow of money among the various parties to the exchange may prove much tougher than rationalizing the flow of oil. Another question is the political implication of making Cuba reliant on Mexico for a large part of its critical energy supplies and of similarly increasing Soviet control over Spain's oil supply.

The amount of Soviet-Mexican trade at the moment is minuscule. It amounted to only about \$4 million last year and \$25 million the year before, and both sides want to see it expanded. The Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, noted on the eve of Mr. Lopez Portillo's arrival that "The Mexicans are expressing interest in purchasing drilling rigs," from the Soviet Union.

© Los Angeles Times

Basque Unit Claims Police Bomb Attack

BILBAO, Spain, May 29 (UPI) — The Basque separatist group ETA today took responsibility for yesterday's bomb attack on a police jeep that injured three policemen.

In a communiqué to the local newspaper, the ETA said that the attack was aimed at driving the "repressive" Spanish police from the Basque region.

TWA to the USA from London.

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12.30	CHICAGO	15.00
13.05	LOS ANGELES	16.10
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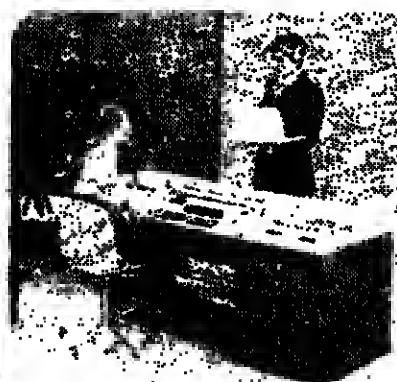
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Property Confiscated

Chinese Report Harassment in Vietnam

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, May 29 (NYT) — Accounts by Chinese refugees fleeing their homes in Vietnam tend to substantiate charges by Peking that Hanoi has harassed them, confiscated their property and forced many of them to volunteer to move to harsh, uninhabited areas in the country.

But, at the same time, interviews with ethnic Chinese reaching Hong Kong, Taiwan and refugee camps in Thailand in the last few weeks from their homes in Vietnam also suggest that part of the trouble is simply that the Chinese got caught in Hanoi's drastic effort to absorb private business and move middle-class residents out of the country's cities. Many native Vietnamese have also been swept up in this campaign, which began suddenly in March, the refugees indicate.

Judging from the refugees' stories, some Vietnamese officials, soldiers and policemen have taken advantage of the new campaign to vent old animosities, singling out Chinese residents for special persecution.

Atmosphere of Hatred

In this atmosphere of racial hatred, fear and anxiety, 90,000 ethnic Chinese have fled across the border into southern China in the last two months, Peking said yesterday. Most of them appear to have been residents of the mountainous frontier region or of the Chinese community of 200,000 persons to the northern half of the country. Other groups of Chinese from Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, which has been estimated to have 800,000 persons of Chinese descent, have fled by boat or gotten legal passage on refugee plane flights to other places in Southeast Asia.

"The Vietnamese don't like Chinese — there is no future for us in Vietnam," said a 30-year-old woman of Chinese extraction who arrived in Thailand last week.

The woman, a former shop clerk, said that when Hanoi cracked down on private commerce in March, northern officials and soldiers came to her family store, ordered it closed and took away all the goods and food. "We had nothing left to earn our living with," she said.

The officials also told her that

her family would have to sign papers volunteering to move to one of the so-called New Economic Zones in the countryside within a month. Members of the family have been urban residents for three generations, the woman said, and have no experience in farming. To insure that they left Saigon, the officials told her that they would take away the family house when the deadline arrived.

Fear Widespread

The woman said that she had not heard of any Chinese in Ho Chi Minh City who had been beaten or shot, as Peking has charged. But she said there was widespread fear that some young Chinese being sent to the new economic zones were being settled in areas along the Cambodian border.

China has supported Cambodia, with some reservations, in its border war with Vietnam, increasing traditional Vietnamese resentment against the Chinese. Historically, the two countries have been bitter enemies, with China exercising various degrees of control or influence over Vietnam for periods in the last 2,000 years.

However, most Chinese now living in Vietnam are descended from

Hunger, Harvest Coexist in India

NEW DELHI, May 29 (AP) — Widespread hunger persists in India despite record rice and wheat harvests and bulging stockpiles of grain.

Unusually good monsoon rains last summer, greater use of fertilizers and more irrigation resulted in the production of an estimated 125 million metric tons of rice, wheat and other grains, 4 million more than the previous record in 1975-1976.

Food Secretary Ramachandran Balasubramanian said at a news conference that grain production for the 12 months ending June 30 will be adequate for India's population of 630 million. However, an official of the government's Food Corporation of India, which stores and markets much of the country's traded grain, said that about 40 percent of the population will still be unable to obtain an adequate diet.

those who migrated from poor parts of south China to the last two centuries. While many became successful shopkeepers, others were factory workers, teachers and even peasants.

Hanoi — and previous Vietnamese regimes — has been particularly disturbed that the Chinese in Cholon, the Chinese quarter of Ho Chi Minh City, formed virtually a state unto themselves. They controlled the rice trade, much of the black market, foreign-currency exchanges and the import-export business. Reportedly, the first three years of Communist rule after the end of the war in 1975 did not basically alter this situation.

Merchants Blamed

Evidently, Hanoi thinks the Chinese merchants were one of the major causes of the decline in the Vietnamese economy since the war. Articles in the press have blamed big businessmen for high prices and a lack of consumer goods and rice.

Western visitors have reported that the Communists' own mismanagement and the prevalence of corruption have been at the heart of Vietnam's economic slide. But, analysts note, given Hanoi's rigid Communist dogma, closing all private stores may seem like a necessary step to improve the situation.

The woman shopkeeper's account of the situation was substantially corroborated by other Chinese refugees. A former schoolteacher from Ho Chi Minh City, who managed to get on a refugee flight to Taiwan because he held a Chinese Nationalist passport, said that he had been forced to pay for his airplane ticket although it had already been paid for and mailed to him by a relative abroad.

"The officials told me if I wanted to use the ticket I would have to buy it myself," he said. "They told me I had to pay in U.S. dollars. Then, when I did pay in dollars, they fined me for still having dollars in my possession."

To get his exit visa, he had to bring a bribe official with seven ounces of gold, worth about \$1,200, he reported. "Their attitude was, 'You Chinese are rich, you can afford to pay.' But when I left Saigon, all I had was the clothes on my back and \$20 they let me take out."



Angry Chinese refugees returning to Hokou in China's Yunnan province from Lao Cai, Vietnam, say they were persecuted.

Refugees of Vietnam Flee At Highest Rate Since '75

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, May 29 (NYT) — Refugees are leaving Vietnam at the highest rate since the end of the war in 1975. In April, the number of arrivals to Malaysia and Thailand, the two countries in which most of the Vietnamese refugee boats make their first landfall, was a record and the number this month is likely to be even higher.

Last month, about 3,200 refugees landed in the two countries. So far this month about 1,600 have been registered in transit camps, but the figures are not complete.

Malaysia has the largest number. About 2,325 "boat people" landed there in April. In the first 12 days of this month, about 1,300 arrived. The April total was by far Malaysia's highest since the refugee flow by small fishing craft began in earnest in 1976. The monthly average over the last 16 months has been 1,470.

Thailand gave temporary asylum to 835 Vietnamese last month, its second highest month on record.

Malaysian Reversal

Last autumn, Malaysia reversed what had been an inhospitable policy toward boat people, while in southern Thailand, refugees started encountering difficulties. The word has gotten back to Vietnam, and most boats now head for Malaysia.

U.S. officials who interview refugees for immigration purposes attribute the size of the flow largely to the recent nationalization of small businesses in southern Vietnam, which has been particularly hard on the Chinese community, traditionally the business backbone of Vietnam as of other Southeast Asian nations. As a result, the proportion of ethnic Chinese among the refugees, always high, is increasing.

The small businessmen are not only required to surrender their remaining stocks of goods but also to leave the cities, mainly Cholon, Saigon's Chinese sister city, for so-called New Economic Zones. These are largely undeveloped jungle areas where the newcomers are given basic tools and food for a few weeks and left on their own.

Chinese in Vietnam are also feeling pressure because of Peking's increasing support of Cambodia in its war with Vietnam. Chinese from North Vietnam have, as a result, begun to flee to China in large numbers, and Peking-Hanoi relations are openly strained.

Another factor in the growing refugee flow from southern Vietnam is the prevalence of civil unrest. By late next month, seasonal storms and rains will make crossings much more perilous.

At latest count there were 8,840 boat persons in Malaysian camps, 2,146 in Thailand, 904 in the Philippines, 410 in Singapore, 408 in Hong Kong and smaller numbers in Taiwan, Indonesia and South Korea. An increasing flow is also setting out from Vietnam for Australia.

Vietnam Cruel To Prisoners, Emigrant Says

PARIS, May 29 (UPI) — Vietnam holds 800,000 political prisoners, many of whom are former Communist members of the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Viet Cong, a recent report said today.

Doung Van Toai, 32, a former prisoner, said at a news conference that the prisoners are kept in overcrowded, unsanitary conditions at a near-starvation level and are shot on the spot if caught trying to escape.

"Accomplices are bastinadoed [beaten with a stick or cudgel] on the soles of their feet before the other prisoners as an example," he said. "Then they are left in the middle of the courtyard without care, food or water, abandoned to the flies and ants until death."

Mr. Toai said that he was imprisoned without trial in June 1975, when he refused to join an action group under the new Communist government and was released last November after threatening to kill himself. He said that he used gold to bribe his way out of Vietnam two weeks ago.

Air Crash in Japan Kills 2 Americans

TOKYO, May 29 (UPI) — A light plane carrying four Americans crashed into a forest at the foot of Mount Fuji in central Japan, killing two persons and injuring another, police reported yesterday.

The U.S. Marine Corps at Iwakuni Air Station in western Japan said that the plane, a four-seat Cessna 180, belonged to the flying club of the Eighth U.S. Army stationed in Seoul. Police said all four passengers were civilian employees of the U.S. government. The dead were identified as Stephen Head, 29, pilot of the plane, and Gerald MacDonald, 49.

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Blow to Initiative Vorster Hits U.S., U.K. Rhodesia Plan

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, May 29 (NYT) — Prime Minister John Vorster has struck a potentially fatal blow to the British-U.S. peace initiative on Rhodesia by demanding that London and Washington abandon the plan in favor of the internal accord worked out by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders.

In a speech Saturday, Mr. Vorster also warned of the possible collapse of a Western effort for a peaceful transition to majority rule in South-West Africa (Namibia), a territory ruled by South Africa. The prime minister said there were signs that the United States, a major participant in the plan, was seeking to make South Africa the scapegoat for the failure of the plan, although Pretoria has accepted it.

Mr. Vorster's remarks were accompanied by his harshest attack on the Carter administration's policies toward South Africa since the election campaign last year, in which the ruling National Party rode a wave of anti-U.S. sentiment to a landslide victory. He said President Carter's attacks on South Africa's human rights record during his visit to Nigeria, a military dictatorship, were a "travesty."

Mr. Vorster's remarks on Rhodesia, in an address to a political gathering in the eastern Cape province, were the first substantive response that South Africa has given to a bid for its support that was made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen when they visited Pretoria last month.

Good Impression

The South African leader, speaking after a Friday meeting in Cape Town with Mr. Smith, who is vacationing in South Africa, said he had gained the impression that the biracial transitional government established under the internal accord was working well. However, the accord has not been accepted by Britain and the United States, which has continued to press for their own plan, he said.

"On behalf of southern Africa I appeal to the British and American governments: Why do you not cooperate with those Rhodesians who want peace?" Mr. Vorster said. "Why do you not abandon your own schemes which these people say are not viable? Why do you not build on the foundations these people have laid?"

The prime minister suggested that London and Washington use their influence to persuade Joshua Nkomo to join the new administration in Salisbury. Mr. Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, has boycotted the agreement along with his guerrilla partner, Robert Mugabe, and both have vowed to intensify the war until their own terms for a settlement have been met.

Privately, British and U.S. officials have hinted that one way out of the settlement impasse would be for Mr. Nkomo to work out a deal with the leaders of the transitional government, breaking his alliance with Mr. Mugabe, who has expressed a preference for a one-party Marxist state. Mr. Smith has said that Mr. Nkomo, a veteran nationalist with substantial popular support, would be welcomed to join the transitional administration.

Mr. Vorster also called on Britain and the United States to strengthen the internal accord by lifting the economic sanctions imposed by Rhodesia after Mr. Smith's break with Britain over the majority-rule issue in 1965.

The speech appeared to dash the hopes expressed by U.S. and British officials after the Vance-Owen discussions in Pretoria with South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha. The officials said then that they had gained the impression that South Africa would intercede with Mr. Smith and the black co-leaders of the transitional administration on behalf of the British-U.S. plan.

Vital Trade

Since South Africa controls Rhodesia's vital trade, including its supplies of oil, it was theoretically possible for Pretoria to oblige the

U.S., Iran Said Near A-accord

TEHRAN, May 29 (UPI) — The United States and Iran are near a compromise on a much delayed agreement to supply six to eight nuclear reactors to Iran, the newspaper Khayyan said today.

Iran has agreed not to reprocess spent fuel from the U.S.-supplied reactors without U.S. approval, and it also has agreed to similar curbs on the use of U.S. uranium in reactors supplied by others, the paper said.

Iran has sought a "bilateral nuclear nonproliferation agreement" with the U.S. government for the last several years, but the talks bogged down over U.S. insistence on wide-ranging safeguards. As a result, U.S. firms were prevented from participating in Iran's 20-unit nuclear development program.

Salisbury administration to accept the British-U.S. plan. Similar pressure had been applied in the past notably when Mr. Vorster won Mr. Smith's acceptance of an abortive plan for majority rule formulated by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1976.

But the Rhodesian administration rejected an invitation to a conference of all parties that was to have launched the British-U.S. plan. A week after meeting with Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen, the transitional government said that the conference was "doomed to fail."

The internal accord provides elaborate safeguards for the white minority after a fully black government is chosen in a one-man, one-vote election, scheduled for Dec. 31. The British-U.S. plan also provides for elections, to be supervised by British officials and a UN peacekeeping force. However, it contains weaker safeguards for the white minority, and favors the Patriotic Front by providing that the guerrillas would form the basis of the country's new army.

150 Legionnaires Remain To Seek Rebels in Zaire

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 29 (UPI) — About 150 French Foreign Legionnaires and 1,000 Zairian troops guarded Kolwezi today amid fears that Katangese rebels lurking in the bush would regroup for another attack.

The bulk of the 700-man French force that parachuted into the town 11 days ago to rescue 2,500 whites withdrew yesterday to Lubumbashi, 125 miles to the north, before returning to their base on the Mediterranean island of Corsica.

As the legionnaires left, sources said the security in Kolwezi and Shaba province was precarious. "With several hundred Katangese rebels roaming the area and capable of launching another attack," reports from Kolwezi said that some of the handful of whites who remained in the town have received written death threats. Sources said that looting, allegedly by black civilians and Zairian troops, was taking place.

Mobutu at Elysee

In Paris today, Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko held an unscheduled 30-minute meeting with President Valery Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Presidential palace and then left for Rabat, Morocco.

The Zaire president, who arrived in Paris last Tuesday, made no comment as he left the presidential palace. Mr. Mobutu left for Rabat, Morocco, to meet with King Hassan II, who last year sent troops to Shaba to help quell a similar rebel incursion.

Reporters in Kolwezi said that the 150 legionnaires left in the town awaiting the arrival of a relief force of 100 Moroccan soldiers had barricaded themselves in their Impala Hotel headquarters.

"It's like a Ben Geste castle down there, with the legionnaires patrolling the white walls of the hotel and setting up machine-gun nests on the roof," a witness said.

"The atmosphere down there is already very different," another said. "It has become very ominous."

'Rebel Pockets'

The official AZAP news agency said yesterday that the 1,000 Zairian troops were "eliminating rebel pockets" near Kolwezi. Sources

in the town said that the legionnaires were patrolling the white walls of the hotel and setting up machine-gun nests on the roof, a witness said.

"The atmosphere down there is already very different," another said. "It has become very ominous."

The group also announced that it had made a similar attack on the social club Saturday "which failed because of a technical defect in the bomb."

In Turin, terrorists poured gasoline inside a printing shop and set it afire, causing light damage. An anonymous caller to the Italian news agency ANSA said: "We are a group of Communists. We have burned the Fascist print shop. Long live anti-Fascist militants."

Protest in Jail

TURIN, May 29 (AP) — Pietro Bertolazzi, a Red Brigades member being tried along with 14 other terrorists, today claimed that a violent protest inside the Turin jail last Saturday was part of a revolutionary plan to subvert the internal status of Italian prisons.

Mr. Bertolazzi also said that the protest carried out by three Red Brigades members was a parallel action to the terrorist attack in Berlin which led to the liberation of West German terrorist Till Meyer.

Mr. Bertolazzi then openly threatened Italian prison officials and guards, saying: "They must

know they are now in the sight of the Red Brigades."

The Red Brigades kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro and ambushed and killed two prison guards in Milan and Turin over the last 40 days.

Mr. Bertolazzi made his remarks about the revolutionary efforts of the Red Brigades members in jail after three defendants smashed glass partitions and microphones in the Turin Nuove prison meeting room, where they had been taken for a conversation with relatives Saturday.

The 15 defendants tried to Turin on sedition charges, including Renato Curcio, the founder of the organization, have often demanded in court their right of isolation of prisoners and partition glasses inside what they call special prisons of the regime be removed.

Italy Convicts Auto Firm Chief

MILAN, May 29 (AP) — Gaetano Cortesi, president of the state-owned auto firm Alfa Romeo, was convicted and sentenced here today on charges of labor-law violations. He immediately resigned his post.

Cortesi, head of Alfa Romeo since 1974, said in a letter to the company board that he was resigning because he considered the conviction and sentence unfair "as I did not commit any crime."

He and three other executives were sentenced to 40 days in jail for the grounds that they hired workers for the Arese factory, north of Milan, without respecting union employment lists. The jail terms were later suspended.

King Khaled in Paris

PARIS, May 29 (UPI) — King Khaled of Saudi Arabia arrived in Paris today for a three-day visit. The king and his delegation were met at the airport by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and members of the French Cabinet.

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- Contract 7815 Construction of over 15 km. of ductile iron pipeline of diameter 150 to 300 mm.
- Contract 7816 Construction of over 15 km. of ductile iron pipeline of diameter 200 and 250 mm.

It is expected that these Contracts will generally run concurrently with each other, and it should be noted that the pipes, fittings and valves have already been obtained for these Works.

Firms interested in tendering for these Contracts must apply for inclusion in the list of firms from whom tenders will be invited, and submit details in English under the following headings:

- (I) Details of the firm's constitution, including any association with other firms or groups or holding companies;
- (II) Details of the firm's financial standing;
- (III) Details of the scope and value of similar works carried out by the firm;
- (IV) Details of the firm's resources for carrying out the works;
- (V) Details of previous employers or engineers from whom references may be obtained.

They should also state for which Contracts they would wish to tender.

The Authority and their Engineers will not give reasons for the inclusion or exclusion of any firm from the list of firms from whom tenders are eventually requested, but those selected will be informed and may then acquire the tender documents on payment of a deposit of 1,500 Mauritius Rupees for each Contract. No deposit is required at this stage.

Applications for inclusion in the list must be submitted not later than the 31st July, 1978, to the Authority's Consulting Engineers:

John Taylor and Sons

37a Boulevard de la Paix, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius.

Enquiries (but not applications) may also be made to:

John Taylor and Sons

Artillery House, Artillery Row,

London SW1P 1RT, England.

كلنا من الأصل



LUMBERING TRAIN — Workman begins to remove boards from a passenger train that struck a lumber truck in Atlanta. Three men aboard the engine were injured Friday.

IRS Curbs Political Polls By Tax-Exempt Groups

By Ward Sinclair and Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI) — The Internal Revenue Service has issued a ruling that could end the tax-exempt status of hundreds of organizations that publicize the views of candidates for public office.

Churches, environmental and social-issue groups, as well as voter-education organizations such as the League of Women Voters, could be affected by the IRS rule, which took effect May 1 without notice.

The rule applies to nonprofit religious, charitable and educational groups that are exempt from federal income tax. It bars them from polling candidates for public office and publishing the responses.

Some tax attorneys here, concerned about the impact of the rule, think it eventually could be applied to public television and radio stations, preventing them from airing some political-opinion types of broadcasts if they want to retain their tax-exempt status.

Bar Unit Study

Michael Sanders, chairman of the exempt organizations committee of the American Bar Association's tax section, said that his panel is examining the ruling very closely. "Personally," he said, "I think it is outrageous — it calls into question the status of every political-education organization in the country."

George Reed, general counsel of the U.S. Catholic Conference, called the rule "extreme" and "inconsistent with recent Supreme Court decisions which extend First Amendment protection even to commercial organizations engaged in political activity."

The tax code assures exemption for religious, charitable and educational groups that do not participate in or intervene in any political campaign on behalf of or in opposition to any candidate.

League Appeals

Before May 1, the IRS interpreted that to mean that questioning candidates and publishing their responses — without editorial comment — was permitted. Subj. polling is a common activity of voter-education and special-interest organizations.

Perhaps the best known of these, the 135,000-member League of Women Voters, has appealed to the IRS to defer its ruling. But in the meantime, according to Peggy Lampl, executive director, the league has "frozen" all of its political-opinion-sampling activity here and around the country.

Ben Carre, 94, Was Art Director in U.S. Film Industry From 1912

SANTA MONICA, Calif., May 29 (AP) — Ben Carre, 94, pioneer film art director and founding member of the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences, died of a heart attack yesterday.

Mr. Carre left his native France in 1912 to work in the fledgling movie industry, first on the East Coast and then in Hollywood.

He was art director for dozens of feature films, including such productions as "Don Juan," released in 1926, which had the first synchronized musical score in a feature film, and "Riders of the Purple Sage," the first all-talking Western shot on location.

Mr. Carre designed the murky settings for the original "Phantom of the Opera," and, in later years, when he turned to designing scenic backdrops, the Mount Rushmore drop in "North by Northwest" and an aircraft carrier in "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo."

The last major film for which he was art director was the Marx Brothers' "A Night at the Opera." For television, he designed backdrops for the "Beverly Hillsbillies" series.

Most recently, Mr. Carre was working on his memoirs.

ing that stage and circus giants traditionally exaggerate their heights, said that Mr. Hite was actually 7 feet 6 1/2 inches tall.

Born Henry Mullens, Mr. Hite was of normal length and weight at

New Etna Eruptions

CATANIA, Sicily, May 29 (AP) — Four more eruptive mouths opened along the slopes of Mount Etna, Europe's highest volcano, to strengthen the lava stream that has been flowing from the main crater since April 29.

birth, but began growing rapidly at age 9.

He became a member of the comedy team of Hite, Lowe and Stanley, and performed on the same stage as Red Skelton. His stage career lasted until 1962, when his partner, Stanley, a midget, died of a heart attack.

Mr. Hite wore size 22 custom-made shoes and his suits required eight yards of material.

Lord Strang
LONDON, May 29 (AP) —

Lord Strang, 85, a Foreign Office official who accompanied Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on peace-seeking visits to Hitler in the late 1930s, died Saturday.

William Strang spent 34 years in the foreign service, including the 1930-33 period in the British Embassy in Moscow. He was deeply involved in the formation of British policy toward the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany.

In later life, Lord Strang said that he believed resolute defiance by Britain and France and collec-

tive resistance could have stopped aggression by Hitler and Italian dictator Mussolini. But as a civil servant he held that he had to comply with orders, after putting his views and pressing his advice.

Rep. Fascell in Hospital

WASHINGTON, May 29 (UPI) — Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., chairman of a House International Relations subcommittee, has been admitted to Bethesda Naval Medical Center for treatment of a bleeding ulcer.

Chileans in Sweden Begin Hunger Strike

STOCKHOLM, May 29 (AP) — About 50 Chileans living in Sweden have started a hunger strike to protest the Chilean military government's refusal to account for the approximately 2,500 persons who have disappeared in Chile, a communiqué from a group calling itself the Salvador Allende Committee said yesterday.

Chilean President Augusto Pinochet promised last June to inform UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about the fates of those Chileans who have been arrested since the military government came to power in Chile in September 1973.

Henry Hite

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP) — Henry Hite, 63, a former vaudeville performer who claimed to be the world's tallest man — so tall he had to drive from the back seat of his car — died Friday of heart and liver ailments.

Mr. Hite was promoted as being 8 feet 2 inches tall, but the Guinness Book of World Records, not-

Lamizana Wins Volta Election

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta, May 29 (AP) — Gen. Sangouie Lamizana, who has ruled Upper Volta since 1966, was elected president of this West African country in weekend voting, the Interior Ministry announced today.

Gen. Lamizana got 711,736 of the 1.3 million valid ballots counted, with only three voting districts remaining to report, the ministry said. His opponent, Macaire Ouedraogo, won 552,619 votes.

A 62-year-old French army veteran, Gen. Lamizana came to power Jan. 3, 1966, following widespread demonstrations against the former regime of President Maurice Yaméogo.

Ecevit Makes U.K. Stop

LONDON, May 29 (UPI) — Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit stopped briefly at London Heathrow Airport today on his way to the NATO summit meeting in Washington.

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Saudi Arabia finds big gold deposits

The search for minerals has revealed substantial gold ore bodies midway between Mecca and Medina. The site, believed to be the lost mine of King Solomon, could yield deposits worth \$200 million. This fascinating story is in the latest issue of MEED.

Dubai poised to sign contract for construction of Gulf's biggest port

The way is now cleared for the Mina Jebel Ali construction joint-venture contract to be finalised. The port, 35 kilometres south-west of the city, will have more than 60 berths. More details in the latest issue of MEED.

Arab plans to develop pyramid site as tourist complex

The pyramid oasis project has aroused intense feelings in Egypt. The latest issue of MEED gives the background to the controversy.

These are typical of the major stories to be found in the current edition of Middle East Economic Digest — 68 pages of essential reading for anyone doing business in the Middle East.

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Fanfare for a Conference

Zbigniew Brzezinski has ushered in the Washington NATO conference with a flourish of trumpets. His interview on NBC television's Meet the Press was the most sweeping condemnation of the goals and practices of the Soviet Union that has emerged from the current administration, and much of what he said is central to the plans that NATO must make.

Moscow, according to Mr. Brzezinski, is maintaining "a sustained and massive effort to build up its conventional forces, particularly in Europe, to strengthen the concentration of its forces on the frontiers of China." It is also attempting "to encircle and penetrate the Middle East, to stir up racial difficulties in Africa, and to make more difficult a moderate solution of those difficulties, perhaps to seek more direct access to the Indian Ocean."

In addition, the president's national security adviser charged the Soviet Union was mounting a "vitriolic worldwide propaganda campaign against the United States," but since Pravda accuses the United States of doing the same against the Soviet Union, this item may be considered to be canceled out.

The bulk of Mr. Brzezinski's case, however, is of grave concern to NATO. What happens on NATO's frontiers is of the first urgency; what occurs in Africa could threaten the organization's supplies of oil and other essential products; a potential war between the Soviet Union and China would have repercussions around the globe.

What one might complain of in Mr. Brzezinski's presentation, therefore, is not necessarily the substance but the form. Is this the

tone which President Carter hopes will prevail at the NATO meeting? What will be its effect on the current direct discussions between the president and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko? Is there any contradiction between the United States' position on civil rights in the Soviet Union and on the same subject in China, with which state the national security adviser hopes to enhance U.S. relations?

These are serious questions to be raised so publicly when difficult decisions on controlling strategic weapons and increasing NATO's defensive capabilities are in the making, to say nothing of the current confused situation in the Middle East and Africa. The national security adviser has taken a stand that contradicts that of Andrew Young, the chief delegate to the United Nations; his words are far more abrasive than those of Secretary of State Vance. And what, precisely, is the president's attitude, given these obvious differences among his chief associates in the creation of foreign policy?

It is to be hoped that Mr. Carter will assert, as clearly and as definitively as complex conditions permit, just what that policy is. Television diplomacy received much attention when Egypt's Sadat stretched out a hand to Israel's Begin. But their two nations were talking across a gulf of many wars and no diplomatic relationships. It must be regarded with greater skepticism when the powers concerned have at least the machinery of detente with which to work toward an agreement. President Carter must bring his staff into line — and conduct negotiations with both Moscow and NATO on lines of less-confusing verbiage, less-explosive techniques.

The Politics of Art

Among notable figures invited to testify some weeks ago before a House committee considering a bill for a White House conference on the humanities, was the novelist John Updike, who expressed little enthusiasm for the idea. While acknowledging that he has received his share of federal largesse, Mr. Updike felt uneasy about government intervention in the humanities and the arts, albeit well meant.

We support aid to artists and scholars for a simple reason: they need the money, and any assistance by government to forces of civilization seems to us wholesome. Yet we recognize that such assistance may bear a political price, and in that regard, Mr. Updike raises a pertinent question: "How can legislators asked to vote tax money away not begin to think of 'guidelines' that insidiously edge toward censorship?"

Although "censorship" strikes us as too strong a word for what appears to be happening, we, too, have been troubled lately by a seeming disposition in Washington to allo-

cate federal funds by guidelines that have more to do with politics than aesthetics — setting geographical quotas, broadening definitions to include popular crafts, relaxing professional standards for the benefit of local favorites. In addition, there have been the familiar demands to use sex, race, ethnic flavor and so forth as criteria for federal support.

We do not question the dedication or integrity of the staffs of the National Endowments for the Humanities and the Arts — who are the first to concede that they are subject to political pressures. That is as it must be where public money is being spent.

But as Mr. Updike observes, politics does not mix easily with art or scholarship. If the watering-down process is to be contained, Chairman Joseph Duffey of the Humanities Endowment and Livingston Biddle of the Arts Endowment will have to prove themselves artists when it comes to dealing with politicians.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A-Courting We Will Go

A man in California has put a new spin on the old term "going courting." He is suing a woman for breaking a date. He is not claiming mental anguish, embarrassment or the like. According to reports, he argues that the woman broke an "oral contract" to go to dinner and a show with him. Therefore, he says, she should pay for his fruitless drive from San Jose to San Francisco and back.

He wants \$17 in auto expenses (100 miles at 17 cents per mile), \$17 for his time (at \$8.50 per hour, his minimum rate as an accountant) and \$4 in court costs — a total of \$38. (The woman involved has said that her work schedule as a waitress suddenly changed and she had tried to let him know. She also said he is "nuts" to think she might pay.)

There is something rather tempting about the idea of suing people who stand you up. Consider, for example, the prospect of compensation from the repairman who never arrives. Or the doctor who runs four hours late.

But when the philosophers talked about social contracts, they didn't quite have dinner dates in mind. And we shudder to think of the array of mundane social mishaps that could wind up in small claims court. Suppose the woman had kept the date but couldn't stand the man. Could she sue him for wasting her time? What if they didn't like the show? And what about the notion that one's social hours should be valued at professional rates? Perhaps someone is a good accountant but a lousy date — or vice versa.

You can see where it leads. Soon everyone with any social life would want to take out malpractice insurance.

But the introduction of this new risk to what is already a pretty chancy business would surely rob the institution of the dinner date of some of its romance. So, all in all, we hope this involvement of the courts in the conduct of courtship won't catch on. There is some legal ground that's best left unplowed.

WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Soviet Dissidents

The increasingly systematic, blatant and brutal persecution of Soviet dissidents has now reached the stage at which it poses a genuine moral problem for the West. The issue is how best to live decently and honorably with a totalitarian great state armed with nuclear weapons and ... to persuade it to behave in a marginally more civilized manner.

—From The Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 30, 1903

WASHINGTON—"Impracticable" was the word with which Mr. Henry C. Payne, the postmaster-general, characterized the project of British Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain for tariff retaliation. "This is only another recognition by England that the United States is her keener commercial rival," he said. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances show that the U.S. invasion has aroused the British to the fact that they are facing a "commercial crisis."

Fifty Years Ago

May 30, 1928

PARIS—In the U.S. they are just waking up to the fact that champion Gene Tunney and former champion Jack Dempsey may meet again for the title. As stated in this newspaper several months ago, Tex Rickard has the two signed up for a match next September. In a letter from Los Angeles to the sports editor, it was learned that Dempsey has started active training in California for the anticipated match and will do his final training at a camp in New York.



The CIA and Moro: Costly Defeat for U.S.

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Rigid clamps placed on U.S. intelligence operations by a fearful Congress forced the Central Intelligence Agency to reject a top-priority request for help from Italy in that nation's agony during the abduction and murder of Aldo Moro by left-wing terrorists.

The request was delivered to the CIA by CESIS, a secret liaison arm of Italy's intelligence service. It asked assistance from the CIA in dealing with the menace of the Red Brigades, Christian Democratic leader Moro's kidnappers and later murderers.

In an earlier era, such a request to be helped by what used to be the Western world's most effective intelligence organization would have been instantly and routinely met. Not so today. Burdened with restrictions imposed by Congress and targeted as enemy No. 1 by some of its own former operatives, the CIA was compelled to say no to CESIS. CIA Director Stansfield Turner and his legal advisers wrestled with the request for two weeks before rejecting it. Theoretically, they might have ruled the other way, without running afoul of the law.

Deeper Fear

Their fear, however, went deeper than the cold print of the law. They feared, probably rightly, that even if CIA's clandestine help to Italy in a moment of extreme agony had been ruled technically legal, the chance of discovery by unfriendly congressional sleuths could have fanned it into another political expose. That this was neither subverting a legally elected government nor intruding in another country's election made no difference.

The law is clear. Signed Dec. 30, 1974, it prohibits all undercover "operations in foreign countries [other than routine intelligence gathering] unless and until the president finds that each such operation is important to the national security of the U.S." Each clandestine operation must be reported to literally dozens of congressmen: members of the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations committees, as well as the two intelligence committees.

Despite softening of the anti-CIA mood in Congress, fear of political attack that might damage President Carter, Adm. Turner and

the CIA itself dictated extreme caution in replying to Rome.

An affirmative reply, had it come, would have required days or even a week more in a situation where speed was imperative if Moro was to be saved. The 1974 law, written by former Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa and Rep. Leo Ryan of California, requires a full-fledged meeting of the National Security Council and a specific presidential directive to the CIA before any clandestine operation can be started. Then comes confirmation of the four congressional committees.

The only exception is a "generic" presidential finding that permits clandestine CIA help in dealing with "international" terrorism. The president made that finding months ago. But CIA lawyers, agonizing over Italy's request for help, could not absolutely prove that the

Moro-Red Brigades case involved "international" terrorism.

"Sure," one administration official told us, "we know that the Red Brigades are armed with Communist-bloc guns, but that isn't easy to prove. Sure, we are pretty certain they get training in Eastern Europe, but we don't have absolute proof." Lacking proof in internationalization, the witch-hunt atmosphere that has dominated Capitol Hill's handling of the CIA the past few years called for extreme caution.

Reluctant No

With great reluctance, Turner said no to the Italian counterpart. Instead of giving access to the CIA's expertise, the Italian government accepted overt assistance from a single State Department psychiatrist, who went to Rome and performed creditably in advising

the Italian government on psychological aspects of the case.

These tragic overtones of CIA impotency in a matter of extreme urgency to Italy go far beyond Italy alone. In the past, U.S. intelligence would have been on the scene helping to unlock the secrets of the Red Brigades; it would also have been the beneficiary of invaluable, on-the-spot information about the Red Brigades and about methods of Italian intelligence.

Exposure to such details is the heart and soul of the intelligence game, permitting U.S. agents to compile a record that some day could be essential in uncovering future terrorist operations — perhaps in the United States itself. But the CIA's hands were tied in a case demanding speed, courage and political support. The result: a costly defeat in the war to preserve democratic institutions.

It's Difficult Being a Man These Days

By Peter Knobler

NEW YORK—I hadn't thought of this as a hard life. Certainly, no man's life is as pleasant as it might be: satisfactions are sometimes fiercely fought and dearly won. But recently I've been made to reconsider.

Men rule the world. Simplistically, it stems from physically being able to pick the first berry, kill the first animal — create the first leisure moment, and fill it. It went on that way, unchallenged, for centuries. No man was going to abdicate that kind of power. So why, recently, have several different women asked me whether I found it harder being a man these days?

Assuming they were not speaking strictly personally — we were not talking technique here — I responded automatically. "Naft," I said, "no harder than usual." But there was something in the conversation which made me pause. "Should it be?" I asked.

"It's just that, with women become more of a force," one married friend in her mid-20s said, "I was wondering how it could not be."

There are moments in one's life when an idea which has just been planted seems to have been there all along. "You know," I said slowly, "I think you're right."

Women have organized, and rightly so: their grievances are based firmly in fact. The women's movement bore women's groups and women's seminars and women's consciousness-raising and women's anger: all powerhouse threats, plus some measure of post-up frustration which makes itself felt through irrational hatred. When an element of the civil rights movement turned separatist, I lost several black friends. When the women's movement turned the tables, I lost several women friends. As it was indeed uncomfortable in the late '60s and early '70s to be white, it is now being made difficult to be a man.

It comes down to added pressures. As well as dealing with the decisions of one's own life — where to go, what to do, who to be — now a guy's got to contend with women hreaking all the rules; righteous women with whom there is no argument; angry women with whom there is. Granted, many regulations need breaking, but that doesn't make it much easier.

There are women's moves and women's books, there is a growing — and necessary — women's community. Men remain largely individuals, wielding whatever power each has in the business world's poker-faced solitude. Men's groups were tried maybe five years ago but the concept never quite caught on. Team leisure-time sports and communal beer-drinking may be sweeping the nation, but these are locker-room conventions, not brotherhoods.

I do, however, find myself having more serious personal conversations with men lately. Greater depth, more common bonding. With women as well, though there is an activist residue which breeds an unfortunate mistrust — always waiting for the other shoe to fall, as it were. In the ideal, being a man should make it easier to support a woman, and being a woman should make it easier to support a man. Friends ought to aid each other. For certain, the crucial differences should be maintained — celebrated! But spare us separation, please.

It's hard enough for each of us to move intelligently forward without our having to do it alone. If it is harder to be a man these days, perhaps it's because the allies are late in arriving.

Peter Knobler is editor of Crawdad magazine, from which this article was adapted for the New York Times.

Behind the Labels: Trying to Understand China

By Theodore C. Sorensen

NEW YORK—Two weeks of travel and talk — on business, politics, economics and foreign policy — during a carefully conducted tour of China are not enough to provide any final conclusions about that vast, complex country. But that is long enough to make clear that our own stock of standard political labels and alignments is of little use in trying to understand China today.

Ronald Reagan is warmly welcomed in Taiwan for his periodic denunciations of Peking's designs on that island, but many of his ideological fellow-travelers are warmly welcomed in Peking for their anti-Soviet militance. And yet Stalin is still the object of reverent homage by the Chinese — who also, however, continue to speak warmly of Richard Nixon. (Surely no other government in the world simultaneously honors both.)

U.S. liberals are more likely than conservatives to seek "normal" diplomatic relations with Peking through a withdrawal of our few remaining military personnel on Taiwan. But Peking today appears more interested in getting U.S. forces into Africa than getting them out of Taiwan, and it avoids the liberals' embrace by hotly challenging their position on the talks on limiting strategic arms or on any other U.S. attempt to negotiate or rely upon agreements with "the Great Polar Bear."

And yet China continues its own sporadic negotiations with the Soviet Union over the disputed boundary between them, and is engaged much more extensively in trade with the Soviet Union than we are.

The Chinese hope for a stronger U.S. military presence all around the world — but not in South Korea. They cite with approval the

determined stand of the U.S. during the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 — yet they were contemptuous of the Russians for removing their missiles at the close of that crisis.

Dissatisfied

They are dissatisfied today with virtually every aspect of U.S. foreign policy, finding us too dovish in Africa, too bawls in the Far East, too neutral on the neutron bomb and too partisan in the Middle East; but they nevertheless want to be consulted more closely and more frequently on that policy.

These apparent contradictions in foreign affairs are matched inside China as well. The excesses and convulsions of the decade preceding the present leadership's assumption of full power are denounced by China's most bitter critics in the United States, who blame Mao Tse-tung and the Cultural Revolution for them. But they are also condemned by the Chinese themselves, who attribute them to the now discredited "Gang of Four." That ideological-minded "gang" deemed the ultimate in radicalism by the West, was actually reactionary, according to the Chinese.

Under the new regime, pragmatism has not replaced ideology. Somehow they co-exist side by side. Production in the factory is spurred by both slogans and pay differentials. Time is set aside for the agricultural commune both to attend political discussions and to tend private vegetable plots. Governmental and economic decision-making are rigidly centralized, but they are also clearly influenced by local initiative and grass-roots politicking.

Even more dramatic is the co-existence of the very old and the very new; the money-changer simulta-

neously using an abacus and a computer; the surgeon relying in one operation on acupuncture and lasers; the pagoda in the shadow of the petrochemical complex; the ox-drawn plow across the road from the latest tillage equipment. Under Chairman Mao's successors, one of the world's oldest civilizations has been "born again."

We can and should improve our relations with Peking without worsening our relations with Moscow. We can and should recognize, as a

Letters

Ambassador Reston?

For the past month I have studied the writings of James Reston on your editorial pages and based on my findings I would like to make a prediction:

If Jimmy Carter is re-elected to the presidency of the United States, James Reston will be appointed U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

K.H. HECHT.

Solna, Sweden.

Bishops in Politics

Re: "Test for a Bishop," (HT, May 3): If bishops in Rhodesia, priests in Brazil, ministers in Alabama and a pope in Rome attended only to the matters of the spirit (a word I use as they have no conception of an individual's inner Christ light) instead of their "social involvement" in political issues — this world would begin to see the first signs of a new humanity evolving.

JOSE GONZALES, Las Palmas, Spain.

West Bank: Risks of Settlement

By Anthony Lewis

NEBI SALAH, Israeli-occupied West Bank—Drive north from Jerusalem, and you are in an area of prosperous-looking Arab villages and attractive farms. It is a beautiful part of the West Bank, the rolling hills green at this time of year, wild rosemary in bloom on the roadside.

Twenty-five miles on, north and west, an old British police station sits on top of a hill. The place is called Nebi Salah, the Prophet Salah, in Arabic. Barbed wire surrounds the shabby building, and Israeli soldiers are on guard. In the courtyard, children play.

This is one of the new Jewish settlements on the West Bank. A dozen families moved into the police station last Nov. 1. On Nov. 19, the day that President Sadat came to Jerusalem, a large area behind the police station was fenced off. Bulldozers went to work terracing the area to prepare for 50 planned houses.

At the top of a stairway in the old police station is a poster of the settlement with a caption in English: "We don't promise you a rose garden." In two rooms there live Shalom Abramowitz, 28, who came to Israel from Chicago in 1968; her husband Gidon, who is from Boston, and their three small children.

"We wanted to settle Judea and Samaria," Mrs. Abramowitz explained to a visitor, "because it belongs to the Jewish people, and the only way to make it a fact is to live here."

Commuters

Abramowitz and the other husbands are all away during the day, working as engineers, businessmen, computer programmers, teachers. They kept their jobs in the Tel Aviv area when they moved into the police station, and they commute.

"There's nothing for the men to do here," Mrs. Abramowitz said. "There was once talk of this being a farming settlement, but the land turned out not to be right. We left it open for light manufacturing."

What about the Arabs in the area? Mrs. Abramowitz was asked. What kind of relationship did the families in the police station have with them?

"We see them," she answered. "We say hello. But we don't deal with them. There's no need for it: we have our own supplies in a mini-market here in the building."

She looked out at the marvelous scenery and said the families enjoyed walking trips. I asked whether that was safe.

"We carry guns. It's one of the paradoxes in this life. We feel it's our duty as much as theirs, but we have to carry guns and they don't."

To a visitor from the U.S., applying what he considers rational standards in a complex modern world, the settlement at Nebi Salah is an eerie affair. In terms of Zionist ideals it is not a settlement at all, not a place where the land is reclaimed and worked. The existence here is pathetic: women and children behind barbed wire, men commuting to Tel Aviv.

Of course, faith is beyond reason, and every society has its cults. But what is going on at Nebi Salah is not just a cult, not just an expression of strong personal belief. Nebi Salah is an important symbol of official Israeli policy — a policy that I think will make peace impossible as long as it lasts.

The other day Israel's defense minister, Ezer Weizman, proposed that about 40,000 Jewish families be moved into the West Bank in the years ahead. They would go into six urban centers — one of them at Nebi Salah.

The program is a recipe for conflict. Local Arabs have in fact brought a suit to stop the taking of land at Nebi Salah, and Israel's Supreme Court has agreed to hear it.

Seeing such a place as Nebi Salah makes clear why the settlement policy is an enormous obstacle to peace. What Arab government could be expected to make peace with an Israel that claims the right to plant settlements where it wishes? The Jerusalem Post, a paper that sees most issues in terms of Israeli interest, said the other day that "the effort to make the Jewish area of Judea and Samaria Jewish has become an intolerable burden on the Jewish state."

Security is one thing. I think most of Israel's neighbors would accept an Israeli military presence on the West Bank for years for that reason. But until Israel distinguishes between security and a claim that the Bible entitles it to territory, its neighbors will continue to see it as expansionist. A serious country does not let zealots obstruct its chance for peace. And these people are putting at risk not just Israel's peace but potentially the world's.

FASHION

Another Tale of Success Of Italians in America

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK (IHT)—The Cizano was as pure Italian as the veil. "Arrosto Ideacom," prepared by the chef of Como's Villa d'Este, who had flown over for the occasion.

The main, Italian-style, was full-on in 60 prominent Italian silk manufacturers launched a 500-million lire operation to win the American market.

At the Pierre Hotel's reception room, decorated as orange and lemon groves with trompe l'oeil frescoes, you heard nothing but "Ciao" and "Come Va" as 450 people from the fashion trade came for the Ideacom gala dinner honoring American designers. The black-tie affair was the climax of a three-day fair.

Over the last few years, the Italians have captured international designers' attention with their supple silks and their ability to work in artisan fashion—combining with the designers and employing to their needs. As a result, Lyons, which had been the center of the world silk trade since the 18th century, lost its clout and position to the Italians, a relatively new group since they started operating silk mills at the turn of the century.

For three years now, some 60 silk manufacturers have been running a twice-a-year fair at Villa d'Este, called Ideacom.

They invite buyers, press and designers to play golf, go boating and relax in a nothing-is-too-good atmosphere. Compared to the strictly commercial and back-biting Interstoff fabrics fair in Germany, the Ideacom affairs have become prestigious as well as good business and keep attracting the best of the fashion trade.

200 Million People
The idea of doing the same thing in New York came up because "New York is a 200-million people market," Gianpaolo Porezza (owner of Taroni silks and vice president of Ideacom) said. "And while we think that American designers have great talent, we'd like to encourage them to use better quality fabrics."

"America is the last frontier," said Giuseppe Jerri, president of the group, whose fabrics are often

used by Valentino. "America is an adventure," said Sergio Bini, who designs two collections a year, plus a special one for Karl Lagerfeld.

The three-day fair was once more a combination of pleasure and business. The black-tie dinner included every segment of the fashion trade—store buyers, including Nan Duskin's Roy Wilkin, Ira Neimark (Bergdorf-Goodman) and Marvin Traub (Bloomingdale's); fashion editors, with Vogue's Grace Mirabella; fashion designers, including Cathy Hardwick, Bill Blass, Kasper, Oscar de la Renta and a new one, Julio; and fashion queen bee Martha Philips, of Martha. Not to mention cosmetics, with Estee Lauder and a large sample of social columnar habits, including Betsy Blommingdale, Jacqueline de Ribes, Lynn Wyatt, C. Z. Guest and the ubiquitous Regine.

Designers Valentino and the Missonis, who run big businesses in New York, also attended.

Italian architect Piero Pinto had transformed the hotel ballroom's baroque decor into a stylized Italian modern setting.

The stage was backed with thin, ceiling-high columns, all draped with Italian silks. Six-foot-wide silk butterflyes that moved about like giant mobiles were hung from the ceiling.

The Italian silk foray is another chapter in the successful Italian fashion saga over here. Ever since Emilio Pucci opened the way some decades ago, the Italians have been coming to the United States in droves. In the last decade, Missoni became a household name. The Missonis now export 35 percent of their production to the United States and find this country "the most international launching pad in the world. To make it here means making it in the world. Our image exploded all over the world the minute we got known over here," said Rosita Missoni, adding that she also appreciated the Americans' highly professional business manner. "One does more work here in one week than anywhere else in a month. The problem, however, is to keep track of one's production and make sure one's image does not get distorted," she added.

Roberto di Camerino, who has opened eight boutiques in the United States over the last couple of months, was also at the gala, and for her, business is such that she commutes from Milan to New York. As for Valentino, he has a \$5 million wholesale business in the United States plus a retail licensing business of \$10 million, Valentino's business partner, Giancarlo Giammetti, said.

"I like the way people approach the product," Mr. Giammetti said. "I also like the American marketing approach so much that I am thinking of bringing over some young American blood to help with our business in Europe."

"American women, and men too," said Valentino, "like change. They like new fashion. They may reject them, but at least they give you a chance."

He, too, is sold on Americans and would like to bring Americans to his creative studio, "because they have that wonderful sense of simplifying things. We Europeans often tend to see fashion as art pieces. Americans make it today."

Other Italian names that dominate the fashion scene include Gucci, Fendi and an increasingly long list of designers, including Versace, Armani, Krizia and Mila Schon who all have won wide acceptance in the United States.



Designer Stephen Burrows and model Bethanne Hardison.

As for the Ideacom group, it had every reason to be pleased. The first morning, they registered 350 new clients and the 60 rooms, booked by the textile people to show and sell their collections, were having a nonstop flow of people. It is hard to tell how much business will result from it all, "but one can safely say that each house will easily take 40 to 50 new orders," Mr. Forzeza said.

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DINING IN PARIS

Woman Behind Menu Reaps Reward

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT)—Christiane Massia, one of the most distinctive chefs in Paris, has been awarded the Merite d'Agriculture, and from now on she can sport a ribbon in her lapel.

The occasion was an excuse for Mrs. Massia to give a big party for her friends complete with a rustic band from Montmartre that trekked across town to her 15th arrondissement restaurant, l'Aquitaine.

On hand was Paul Bocuse, who opened a sexist war several years ago by declaring on the radio that women knew nothing about cuisine and had no imagination. Robert Courtine, the gastronomic critic of Le Monde, rallied support for the worthy women chefs in France. Christiane Massia sent Bocuse a report via Courtine in which she begged the pardon of the Collonges Mont d'Or chef "for having pained you by one day donning the toque, phallic symbol of your science, of your authority, of your virility."

Bocuse temporarily ate humble pie and publicly acknowledged the contribution of women to French regional cuisine and how much he had learned from his mother and grandmother. The grace did not last. At Mrs. Massia's party, he complimented her for achieving "une cuisine d'homme" and then made a grab for the spotlight by having himself photographed in her kitchen with two girls from the Crazy Horse Saloon who suddenly revealed themselves dressed in little more than Paul Bocuse aprons.

The modest, conscientious Mrs. Massia was dejected despite the fact that the several hundred guests, happily enjoying her leek tarts, rustic apple pies, and frozen bonbons, were unaware of the flashbulb fireworks in the kitchen.

A slender, delicately attractive woman, who covers her long blonde hair with a white kerchief, not a toque, she is largely self-taught and achieved her metier through long hours of trial and error. That her brigade consists entirely of young women is not an expression of militant feminism. Being auto-didactic, Mrs. Massia was shy of any possible criticism from a man under her orders.

The women are doing just fine, and l'Aquitaine has a smart clientele for such Massia dishes as smoked fillets of goose with slices of turnip, grilled filets of duck laquered with honey and vinegar, salad of haddock, cassoulet of cod and shad with sorrel. She makes her own ice cream, choosing unusual flavors like quince, plum, rhubarb, and caramelized pine nuts. Proustian is a family dessert of freshly baked madeleines served warm with homemade jam.

L'Aquitaine specializes in products of the southwest: Atlantic fish

and shell fish, beef of the Chalosse, geese, ducks and foie gras.

"I guess it is for love of my husband who comes from the Landes," said Mrs. Massia. She is a Parisian who married at 18, had two children in quick succession and spent the early years of her marriage in the pine-covered region of the Landes. Always interested in cooking, she learned the dishes of the neighboring women.

Ten years ago the Massias returned to Paris and opened the small regional Restaurant du Marche on the Rue de Dantzig not far from l'Aquitaine. All the supplies, shipped directly from the Landes, were cooked by Mrs. Massia. (The Restaurant du Marche is now run by her sister, Yvette. The two sisters, when they can, help in each other's kitchens).

Both establishments chalk up the day's dishes on a large blackboard and both kitchens prepare the foie gras, the confits, the jams and the pickles that are sold in the little take-home boutique next door to the Restaurant du Marche.

We lunched on a superlative salmon au champagne. It had been caught in the Adour River and sent to Mrs. Massia by a fisherman she knows.

"My cooking usually is more simple," she said, "but this is the kind of dish you might expect from a grand restaurant. I learned it from Andre Guillot."

Guillot, a retired chef trained in the old school, has become her consultant-professor, and from time to time she phones him for tips and advice. Mrs. Massia, who rarely



Christiane Massia...ribbon in lapel.

cats lunch, had nothing but praise for the salmon.

"People say I am so fortunate because I am so slim. I deprive myself."

Hard-working and passionate about her profession, she hunts up forgotten recipes from the south-west and experiments with ideas that catch her fancy. For June, she would like to incorporate flowers into her cuisine. "Rabbit with begonias. Salad of chrysanthemums. Fritters of acacia blossoms. In a sauce, the flowers of broom can very nicely replace capers."

Restaurant de l'Aquitaine, 54 rue de Dantzig, Paris 15. Tel: 828.67.38. Closed Sundays.

Restaurant du Marche, 59 rue de Dantzig, Paris 15. Tel: 828.31.55. Closed Saturdays.

Music in Italy

Rome Opera on the Road to Recovery

By William Weaver

ROME, May 29 (IHT) — The current production of Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" at the Teatro Dell'Opera here is a great success, and deservedly. The success is good news also because it offers an index of the Rome opera house's continued, determined climb from the swampy depths into which it had sunk under the old management.

Everything seems on the move

U.S. Ragtime Group On Ukrainian Tour

MOSCOW, May 29 (UPI)—The New England Conservatory of Music Ragtime Ensemble headed for the Ukrainian coal mining center of Donetsk today to open a six-city tour of the Soviet Union.

The 16-member ensemble, conducted by former conservatory president Gunther Schuller, will give 20 concerts in Donetsk, Odessa, Thilisi, Tashkent, Novosibirsk and Moscow.

Mr. Schuller's adaptations of Scott Joplin were used in arrangements of the ragtime score for the film "The Sting."

upwards: first of all, the orchestra. Lavro von Matacic, who is conducting these Wagner performances is not a superstar maestro, but a good, sound technician, obviously respected by the players, whom he inspires to an achievement that, a few years ago, would have been inconceivable. The Dutchman score exposes the instruments to individual risks (brass and woodwinds especially); the Romans face them and triumph in a highly creditable reading.

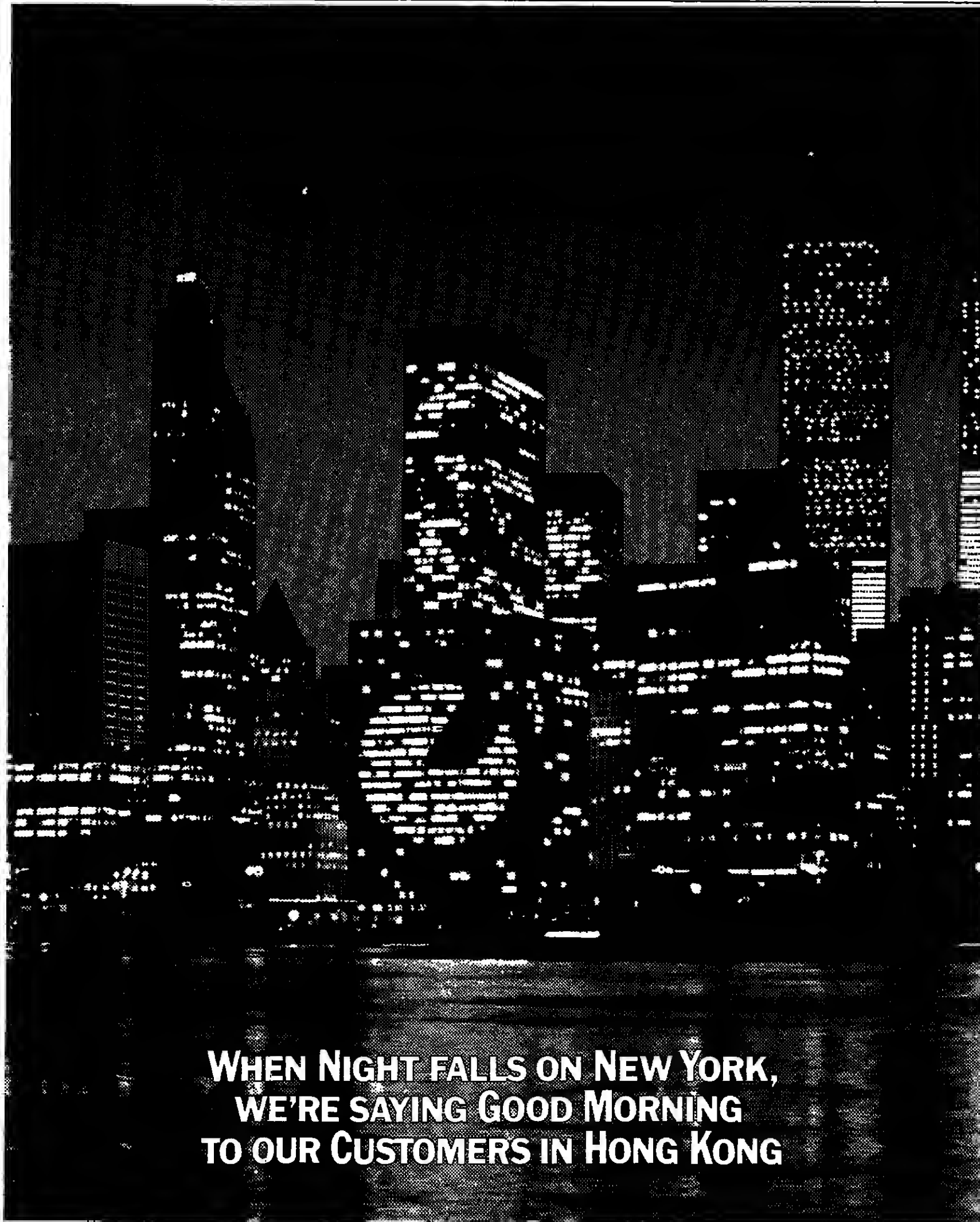
Even the chorus shows marked improvement (and until quite recently this was the Rome opera's weakest area). The Wagner opera gives them a lot to do, and they do it enthusiastically, even singing in German with fair fluency. The sopranos, when heard alone, still sound wobbly on top, but the addition of a few young and steady voices should suffice to remedy this defect.

Essentially, the production is Wieland Wagner's, devised some years ago for the Teatro la Fenice in Venice, after the famous, fascinating Bayreuth staging. Walter Eichner, a Wieland disciple, has reproduced it faithfully; and if it lacks the ultimate tension and mag-

ic that it had under Wieland himself, it still remains convincing and often moving. The sets—mostly projections—put the Rome lighting crew to a severe test, which they also passed admirably.

Most of the cast was imported. In the title role Leif Roar did not boom out, loud-voiced. Instead, he made his strong impression chiefly through soft, expressive, haunted singing. The character was often immobile, but never static; and there was an other-worldly quality even in his heartbroken renunciation of the last act. Janis Martin was an intense, human Senta, her interpretation overcoming any occasional shrillness of voice. Peter Meven was not so much human as earthy: just right for the practical Deland; and Eribert Steinbach was a more than adequate Erik. Two Roman stalwarts—the tenor Tullio Pane and the mezzo-soprano Anna di Stasio—eminently filled the parts of the Helmsman and Old Mary.

It was a great pleasure to hear this fine performance, but an even greater joy to sense that the once-distinguished Rome opera is continuing along the road to recovery. That is the real news from here.



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Bundesbank Upheld on Herstatt Closure

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, May 29 (Reuters)—The Federal Supreme Court upheld the Bundesbank's appeal against two rulings on the closure of Herstatt KGaA, a subsidiary of the Herstatt bank, in 1974, presiding judge Walter Stimpel said today.

The court quashed a Frankfurt civil court decision that the Bundesbank should pay Hill Samuel and Co. West German subsidiary 10 million Deutsche marks in damages plus costs and interest, he said. The court also quashed the same Frankfurt court's ruling that the Bundesbank should pay Bankhaus Merck, Fink nearly 880,000 DM damages over the Herstatt closure.

Both Hill Samuel and Bankhaus Merck, Fink must pay all legal costs of the case.

The Hill Samuel suit concerned a \$21.5 million spot foreign-exchange

Supreme Court Quashes Decision For Payment to Hill Samuel Unit

trade which the concern was prevented from completing by the timing of the closure June 26, 1974.

Unusual Move

In a statement explaining its decision, the court said that the Bundesbank was under no obligation to withdraw Herstatt from foreign-exchange clearing operations on the day it closed. Such an unusual measure would have affected numerous interested parties and hastened the bank's collapse, it added.

Measures of this magnitude should be settled legally and are the job of the bankruptcy court and

federal Banking Supervisory Office, it said.

The civil court's ruling, upheld by the higher regional court in Frankfurt in 1976, was that the Bundesbank had a duty to warn and protect all banks involved in foreign-exchange clearing as soon as it knew Herstatt was insolvent and talks to save it had finally broken down. Talks to save Herstatt broke down on June 26, 1974, the civil court said, but the closure was not officially made for at least 1 1/2 hours after that.

Hill Samuel said the Bundesbank or its regional branches did not ex-

ercise proper care in connection with clearing of bank's transactions with Herstatt and with the timing of the announcement that day of the withdrawal of Herstatt's banking license. However, the supreme court said the detailed dispute between the Bundesbank and Hill Samuel over timing was not really relevant.

The court said the Bundesbank's task was to ensure a smooth clearing system, but it did not appear the case that it should also undertake measures anticipating decisions to close down a bank.

In addition, it said, removing Herstatt from the clearing system would not have resulted only in protecting other banks involved in the system. It would also have disadvantaged some participants in the system as well as customers who could still have counted on satisfaction from Herstatt, the court said.

A one-sided consideration of the interests of those who would be damaged by a continuation of clearing operations with Herstatt could only have been expected of the Bundesbank if those who had suffered from Herstatt's removal were considered less worthy of protection, the court said.

There is no reason to consider the latter less worthy of protection than the complainant, it said. The court rejected Hill Samuel's argument that the Bundesbank should have at least issued a warning as soon as it knew the Herstatt rescue talks had broken down.

Waving Fields, Of Ethanol?

AUCKLAND, May 29 (AP-DJ)—A group of New Zealand scientists has produced an optimistic report on the idea of cultivating crops as fuel sources.

Crops cited were pinus radiata, sugar and fodder beet, maize, lucerne and pasture. Fuels the group believed could be produced were ethanol, methanol, hydrogen and methane.

The government and university group said there appears to be suitable land area for crops that could supply all the country's transport fuel needs by 2000. It said it believed that the crops would yield substantially more energy than would be needed to produce. For example, a spokesman said up to 50 times as much energy could be harvested from radiata pine as would be required to produce it.

Fukuda Seeks Promise

TOKYO, May 29 (Reuters)—Japan Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today he wants the seven countries attending the July economic summit in Bonn to promise not to adopt protectionist trade policies.

Hill Samuel Accepts

LONDON, May 29 (Reuters)—Hill Samuel and Co. said it accepts as final the West German supreme court's decision upholding the Bundesbank's appeal against damages ruling over the L.D. Herstatt KGaA closure in 1974.

Chairman Sir Robert Clark said in a statement the bank was naturally disappointed at the decision. But he said there would be no other legal channels open to Hill Samuel.

Hill Samuel's net losses, including lost interest and legal costs, amounted to about £1.2 million after tax relief, he said. No further provisions against this loss are required by the bank because the necessary amounts were set aside prior to March 31, 1977.



More Than a Cold-Weather Phenomenon

U.S. Food-Price Inflation Held a Serious Problem

CHICAGO, May 29 (AP-DJ)—U.S. food-price inflation is a far more serious problem than the Carter administration seems to have realized — or at least has publicly admitted, economists say. And moreover, some of the government's own actions are pushing up food prices rapidly.

Charles Schulze, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, has said repeatedly that the forces raising food prices are "transitory" and that "the overall rate of food-price increase should subside after a month or so." President Carter himself repeated that theme at a news conference in Chicago last week, saying that the overall 9.3-percent annual inflation rate in the first quarter was "a temporary aberration brought about primarily by high food costs due to bad weather."

The Agriculture Department is estimating food-price inflation for this year at 6-to-8 percent even though prices in the first quarter soared to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 16.4 percent.

Forecasters of food prices by many private economists, however, start at the high end of the department's range and go up from there. Mr. Schulze has argued that "severe winter

weather" is the main culprit for food inflation so far. The sole long-term problem that he has cited is the drop in the nation's cattle herd which has already increased beef prices 25-to-30 percent from a year ago.

Packaging and Labor

Department officials note that food prices jumped at a 14.6-percent annual rate in the first quarter of 1977 but then slowed enough so that for all last year they averaged only 6.3-percent above 1976 levels.

But the problem goes beyond cows and cold weather, food-industry economists and officials say. They cite a number of government steps to raise crop prices for farmers. And they note increases in the costs of transportation, packaging and labor, due in part to the minimum-wage boost January.

Pillsbury Co. economists forecast a 9.2-percent increase in food prices this year. Chase Econometric Research Associates, a unit of Chase Manhattan Corp., says 8.5 percent, and possibly more. Economists at Quaker Oats see an 8-to-10 percent rise. And Darrell Runke, president of International Multifoods Corp.,

says "8 percent to 9 percent is very realistic, and may be conservative."

Fundamental Differences

Pillsbury's chief economist, Richard Crowder, explains: "There are fundamental differences between this year and last year, and they go beyond meat prices. Food-price inflation is much broader than is generally thought."

Wheat, flour, butter, sugar, steers, hogs and broiler chickens all are bringing higher prices in commodities markets than a year ago. And higher U.S. farm prices, the Agriculture Department says, will provide only half of this year's food-price inflation, with 40 percent coming from higher processing and distribution costs and the other 10 percent from price increases on imported foods.

Howard Hjeri, the department's top economist, says the farm price increases are needed to make up for the low prices of the past few years. He notes that for the second consecutive year, the cost of labor needed to process and sell food will exceed the total cost of food at the farm level. However, some observers already are speculating about a consumer revolt and government price controls.

Industrial States Hedge on Textile Accord Extension

By Fowler W. Martin

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Although the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) that regulates much of the world's trade in textiles and apparel is set to expire in 1980, industrial nations are already hedging their bets on its extension.

Several delegates to an international conference held in London last week suggested that advanced nations will need controls on textile imports for some time to come. This contrasted with the views expressed by representatives from developing nations, who tend-

ed to stress the "temporary" nature of the MFA.

Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of Courtauld Ltd., said that while the European textile industry accepts that it must restructure its activities to improve its competitiveness during the time its markets are protected by import controls, "given the nature of the task and its European-wide scope, 10 years would have been appropriate."

The expected entry of Portugal, Spain and Greece into the European Economic Community will undoubtedly add to the problems of adjustment, he said. Robert Small, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, also called for 10 years of market stability. The U.S. textile industry is on the threshold of "a great modernization" requiring large amounts of capital, he said. The possibility of uncertainty in the market place could lessen prospects of raising money for the proposed high-technology investments, which will need about seven years to produce a return, he argued.

Concern over the future prospects of the MFA arose at the conference following a speech by EEC industry commissioner Etienne Davignon. He seemed to suggest that the EEC textile industry must "adapt to the new world market

conditions" during the current five-year "period of security and stability."

"I sense a certain uneasiness about Mr. Davignon's comment of a five-year MFA," Philip Ridley, deputy secretary for textiles and chemicals in Britain's Department of Industry, said. It is beyond dispute that industries must adapt, but it is also beyond dispute that there must be continuity in the world trading system if adaptations are to be made, he told the conference.

While the community's post-MFA policy would be decided by the EEC Council of Ministers, it seems likely that governments will see "continuing need" for stabilization in world trade, Mr. Ridley said. "I venture to predict that in five years time we shall see another negotiation. It may lead to modifi-

cations, but I don't see abrupt changes. I think our industries can bank on that," he said.

A number of factors that would probably influence governments in considering a further extension of the MFA, he said, are expectations that:

- World textile production capacity will continue to grow more rapidly than overall demand.
- Production capacity in developing countries will continue to grow faster than domestic demand for textiles in these, implying that their health will be politically sensitive.
- It will be difficult to find other employment for textile workers in advanced nations that are displaced by imports unless economic growth is considerably higher than seems likely at present.

EEC Textile-Import Plan Hit by Hong Kong Group

LONDON, May 29 (AP-DJ)—Y.C. Chen, chairman of the Hong Kong Cotton Spinners Association, has bitterly attacked the textile-import policy of the European Economic Community as being unfair, discriminatory and imposed upon Hong Kong by force.

The EEC, he told a world textile conference sponsored by the British Textile Confederation last week, "has demonstrated little that is normally expected of a fair and reasonable trading partner."

"One wonders whether those responsible held the view that force is right and that they had the ability to impose their will on the weaker trading partners," he said.

During the course of his remarks and in a discussion session afterward, Mr. Chen also complained that Britain had failed to give Hong Kong the support it deserved during the negotiations.

After warning the conference that he was not representing the views of the Hong Kong government, Mr. Chen said the colony's textile industry was "aggrieved and dismayed" by the recent textile pact agreed upon with the EEC following last year's renewal and modification of the Multifiber Arrangement. Despite years of moderation (he noted that Hong Kong's textile industry was the forerunner of export restraint when it agreed in 1959 to controls on cotton shipments to Britain) and strict adherence to the terms of all the agreements to which the Hong Kong textile industry has been a party — in contrast to the performance of some other nations, he claimed — the colony was not given a "fair deal" by the EEC.

"The atmosphere in Brussels at the time of negotiations was charged with flashes of veiled threats; and tactical leverage was used by an overpowering nine-nation trade combine to the fullest extent against a free port which has no instrument of effective retaliation," Mr. Chen said.

In the end, however, Mr. Chen acknowledged that his objections to the EEC's import controls were "futile."

Bonn Said Lacking Room for Stimulus

STUTTGART, West Germany, May 29 (AP-DJ)—There is "no room for additional economic stimulus" to help solve West Germany's foreign trade problems, Helmut Schlesinger, a member of the Deutsche Bundesbank directorate, said today.

Speaking to a banking group here, he also said stimulus to increase domestic demand is necessary, but that measures already taken must be given time to work.

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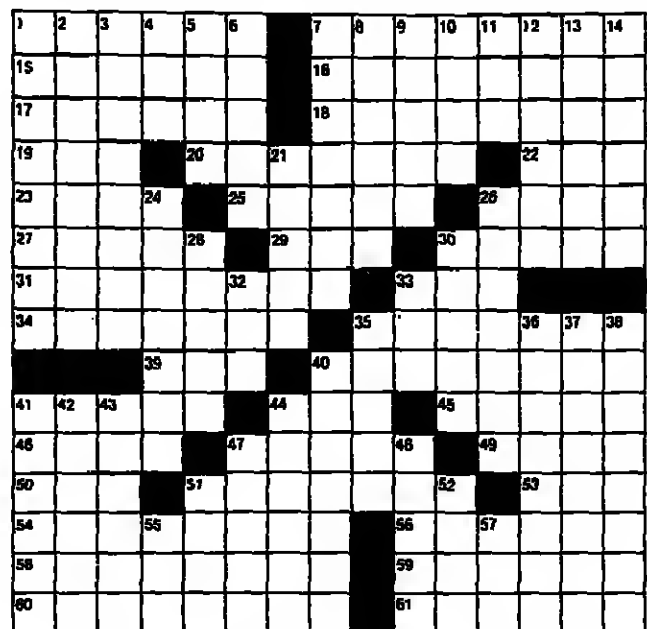
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



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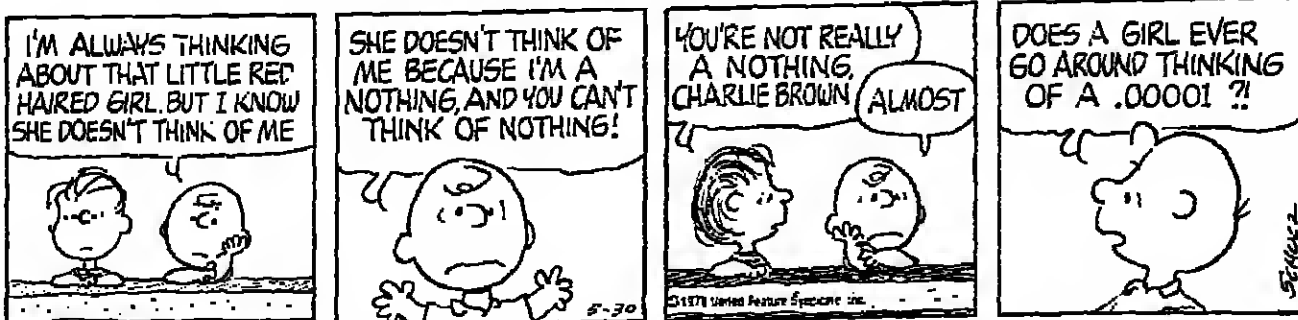
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2 Gives life to
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4 Oodorous
5 Gum resins
6 Bachelor or priest
7 Cross or crescent
8 Harangues
9 Knight's title
10 Bird class
11 Partnership
12 House plant
13 New Mexico
14 Indians
15 Conducted
16 Sojourns
17 Surrounds
18 Forbid
19 Hardened
20 City on the Ganges
21 Case follower
22 Santa
23 California resort
24 Malaysian sailing vessels
25 Ring king before Spinks
- 45 Means to an end
46 Cattle cluster
47 One's pledged word
48 Irrational number
49 Greek letter
50 Did some ironing
51 Twice XVIII
52 Educated
53 One of Greece's seas
54 Supplies
55 Nebraska river
56 Least disturbed
57 Talks impudently
- DOWN
1 Manages; runs
2 Applicable
3 Belief
4 Word with drum or bug
5 "true what they say...?"
6 Two armazens
7 Roofed streets
8 Essential
9 Loafed
10 Mars ou avril
- 11 Eucharistic vestment
12 Back-combed
13 Whole
14 Areas on liners
15 Irritated
16 California town or pine
17 Last parts
18 Boat bottoms
19 Inisid
20 Bishop's office
21 Stake
22 Torments
23 Brooks
24 Weaken
25 Pichards
26 Like one's best friends
27 Memorable Yale teacher-critic
28 Call it a day
29 H.H.H. was one
30 Mountain ridges
31 Kind of wind or mark
32 Very much
33 V.I. leader
34 Baron
35 Warr
36 Second of billions
37 Highway sign

WEATHER

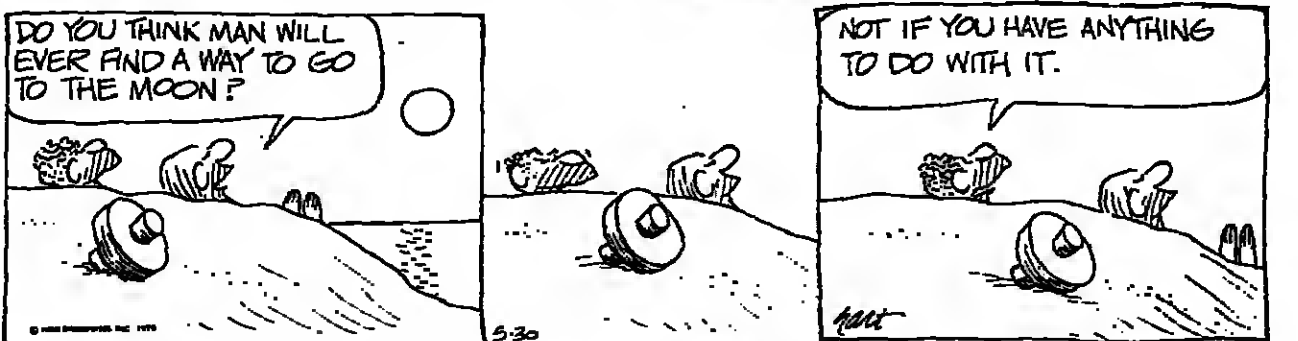
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AMSTERDAM	21.70	clear	MIAMI	23.74	cloudy
ANKARA	21.70	clear	MILAN	24.74	clear
ATHENS	22.73	clear	MONTREAL	24.75	clear
BEIRUT	24.79	clear	MOSCOW	19.44	cloudy
BELGRADE	19.44	cloudy	NEW YORK	19.44	cloudy
BERLIN	25.73	clear	NEW YORK	19.44	cloudy
BRUSSELS	24.75	clear	NICE	21.70	clear
BUCHAREST	17.43	showers	OSLO	25.77	clear
BUDAPEST	25.73	clear	PARIS	24.75	clear
CASABLANCA	24.75	clear	PRAGUE	21.70	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24.75	clear	ROME	25.73	cloudy
COSTA MESA	24.75	clear	SOFIA	14.41	rain
DUBLIN	18.44	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22.73	cloudy
EDINBURGH	22.73	clear	TENNESSEE	22.73	cloudy
FLORENCE	22.73	clear	TEL AVIV	22.73	cloudy
FRANKFURT	22.73	clear	TUNIS	22.73	cloudy
GENEVA	24.75	clear	VIENNA	19.44	cloudy
HELSINKI	24.75	clear	WARSAW	22.73	cloudy
ISTANBUL	24.75	clear	WASHINGTON	22.73	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21.70	clear	ZURICH	22.73	cloudy
LONDON	21.70	clear			
LOS ANGELES	25.77	clear			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

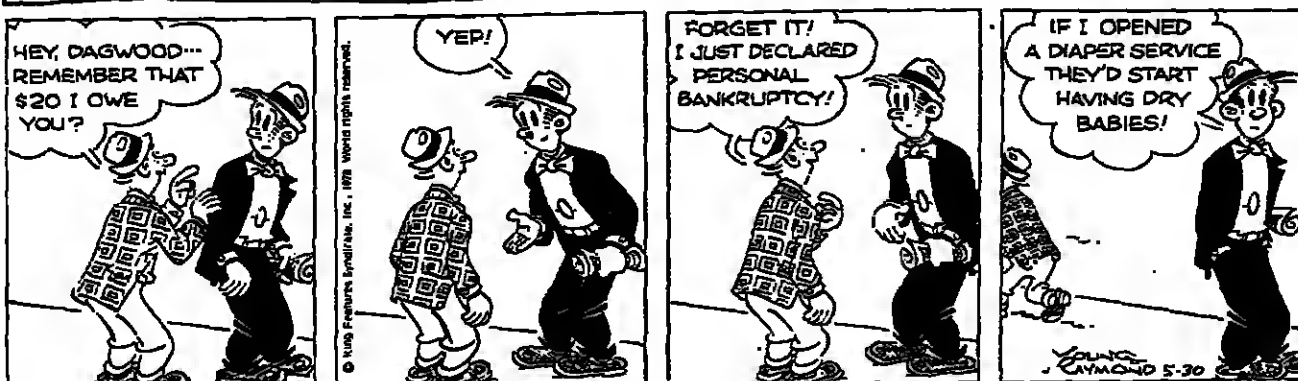
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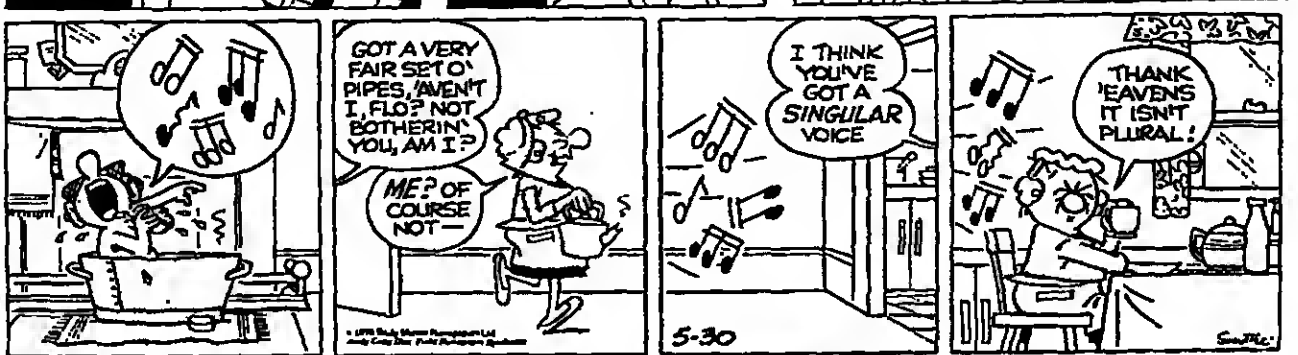
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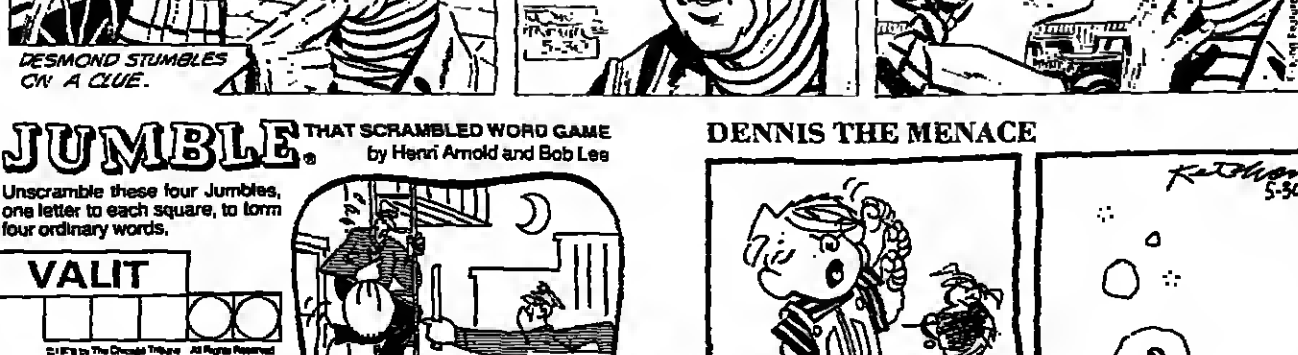
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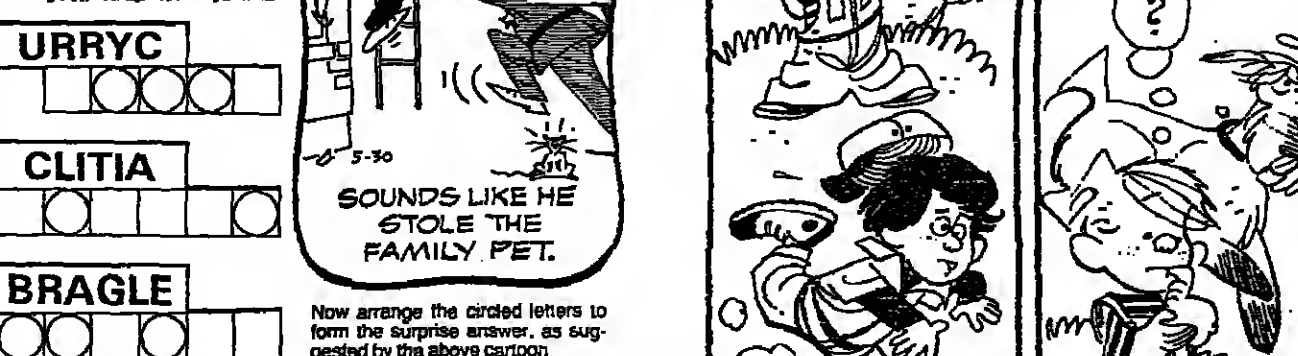
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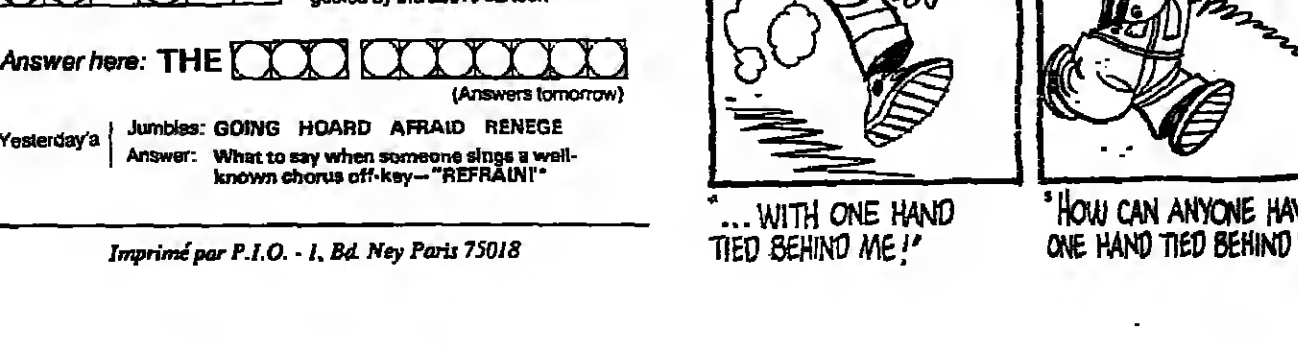
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BOOKS

COMPUTER CAPERS

Tales of Electronic Theft, Embezzlement, and Fraud
By Thomas Whiteside. Crowell 164 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN THE Washington, D.C. area some time ago, a wily character pulled off the following swindle. Having opened a new bank account with a substantial enough deposit to establish himself as a person of means, he helped himself to a hefty batch of those blank deposit slips that banks provide for customers who don't have their account-coded ones with them. As Thomas Whiteside continues the story: "He took them to premises where a typewriter equipped to write in magnetic ink characters was available. Using this special typewriter, he imprinted his [newly assigned] account number in magnetic ink at the bottom of the blank deposit forms." He then made several visits to the bank and on each of them surreptitiously "added these magnetically-printed forms to the neat pile of blank deposit slips in the trays. Then he went away and waited for the 'jackpot' that would accrue to him when other customers unwittingly filled out "his" deposit slips and the bank's computer-actuated sorters automatically funneled these deposits into his account. By the time the customers began to complain about their checks bouncing, this clever fellow had withdrawn a hundred thousand of the quarter-of-a-million dollars he had miraculously been added to his account, and disappeared.

We must not smile. In fact, it behooves us to furrow our brows with concern. For the above is just one of the many crimes recounted in Whiteside's "Computer Capers: Tales of Electronic Theft, Embezzlement, and Fraud," which originally appeared in the New Yorker in slightly different form.

And the gist of Whiteside's message is that computer crime is rapidly becoming a serious problem to the United States. As more and more money becomes attenuated into digital impulses, the system becomes increasingly susceptible to electronic rip-off. Of 42 computer-related bank frauds and embezzlements committed in the United States between 1962 and 1975, the average take was \$430,000, compared with \$10,000 for armed bank robbery.

What's worse, computer crime raises all sorts of ticklish corollary problems. Thelms are extremely hard to detect, for the obvious reason that computers do not volunteer the news that they have been tampered with. Even when the monkey business is spotted, the victim, if it is a corporation, often prefers to avoid the publicity that would come with pressing charges. Where charges are pressed, the law often makes it difficult to prosecute the computer criminal, because, for instance, in many states it has not yet been established whether the theft of magnetized tape bearing securities in digitized form, constitutes grand or petit larceny.

Yet so vulnerable are computer systems to illegal "accessing" that not even Internal Revenue Service records or classified military information are considered safe from prying minds. And to top off the frustration of trying to secure computer systems properly, computers can easily be made accomplices to the theft of their own information, a fact that becomes evident when you consider how few seconds it takes a computer to run through all

possible combinations of, say, a live-digit access code.

Indeed, the problem of computer crime is to be viewed with outright alarm. And this is more or less what Whiteside does in his low-key, New Yorker manner. He describes the various permutations of computer crime, from attacks by disgruntled employees on core-memory systems, to the frauds within frauds that were perpetrated in the famous Equity Funding caper. He explains the principles, if not the precise details, of how the average computer can be made to yield up its secrets. And he digests the bill that Sen. Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut introduced in the Senate in June, 1977, "that would make virtually any unauthorized use of federal computers or computer-processing systems, or similar private equipment or systems used in interstate commerce, a federal offense."

All in all, it makes you wonder about the wisdom of supplanting the present currency-exchange system with the national Electronic Fund Transfer System that lies in the immediate future. Anyway, it made me more stubborn in my determination to keep using the old system, even though when I recently stopped at a hotel and informed the clerk that I would be paying in cash, I was told I would have to pay in advance and was handed a printed form saying that as a cash customer I was welcome so long as I didn't try to pull anything funny, like making phone calls from my room or charging a meal to my account.

Still, there is something that makes computer-crime appealing. Maybe it's that we like to see ingenious systems outwitted. Maybe it's just that we appreciate the mind of the computer criminal. Take the case of one young man who, as Whiteside tells it, applied for and received a 12-month installment loan from a New York bank. "On receiving from the bank, together with the loan, the book of computer-coded coupons he was supposed to send in with his monthly payments, he tore out the last payment coupon in the book instead of the first and sent it in to the bank along with one month's payment. He then received a computer-generated letter from the bank thanking him effusively for paying off his loan so promptly and assuring him of his excellent credit standing."

Of course, when the bank caught up with him, the young man claimed he had simply made a mistake. But I can't help considering that particular caper elegant (don't fret; it can't be done anymore)—as elegant indeed as Whiteside's book itself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Nixon Memoirs
Sell Moderately,
Publishers Say

ATLANTA, May 29 (UPI)—Despite boycotts and hostile salesclerks, Americans appear to be making the recently published memoirs of former President Richard Nixon a moderate success in the bookstores.

Mr. Nixon's autobiography, entitled "R.N.: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon," is in its third week of distribution and has already sold between 150,000 to 175,000 copies, according to the book's publishers, Grosset and Dunlap.

Harold Ross, president of the firm, told reporters in Atlanta that the book is doing much better than early, "premature" publicity indicated. He said that sales had already greatly exceeded the break-even margin of 50,000, and indications were sales would increase.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal a routine defense gave South an opportunity to make a contract that might seem to be doomed. An accurate competitive auction led to South's playing four diamonds after his opponents had bid hearts to the third level.

West made the unusual lead of the heart queen, rather than the normal deuce, since South was likely to be short in hearts and might have had a singleton jack with the king in the dummy. East played the deuce, and West should have taken the hint and shifted to the club king. Instead hearts were continued and South ruffed the third round. The declarer then had the opportunity to lead four rounds of trumps to reach this position:

NORTH			
♠A42	♥A10	♦A10	♣A10
♠KQJ	♥KQJ	♦KQJ	♣KQJ
♠QJ	♥QJ	♦QJ	♣QJ
♠J	♥J	♦J	♣J
♠10	♥10	♦10	♣10
♠9	♥9	♦9	♣9
♠8	♥8	♦8	♣8
♠7	♥7	♦7	♣7
♠6	♥6	♦6	♣6
♠5	♥5	♦5	♣5
♠4	♥4	♦4	♣4
♠3	♥3	♦3	♣3
♠2	♥2	♦2	♣2
♠A	♥A	♦A	♣A

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South

1♠ 1♥ 1♦ 1♣

2♥ 2♦ 2♣ 2♠

3♥ 3♦ 3♣ 3♠

4♥ 4♦ 4♣ 4♠

5♥ 5♦ 5♣ 5♠

6♥ 6♦ 6♣ 6♠

7♥ 7♦ 7♣ 7♠

8♥ 8♦ 8♣ 8♠

9♥ 9♦ 9♣ 9♠

10♥ 10♦ 10♣ 10♠

11♥ 11♦ 11♣ 11♠

12♥ 12♦ 12♣ 12♠

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Cubs Beat Cards For 8th Triumph

ST. LOUIS, May 29 (UPI) — The Chicago Cubs weathered a 90-minute rainstorm that delayed the start of the game and stretched their winning streak to eight games yesterday with a five-inning, rain-shortened 2-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

The Cubs scored twice in the first inning on a two-run single by Steve Kingman. The triumph ended the Cubs' losing streak to the NL East to 3½ games over Philadelphia and Montreal. The Cardinals, meanwhile, suffered their 15th loss in 16 games.

Ken Boyer, manager of the Cardinals, said that he was considering filing a complaint with the league office that the game was called too soon.

Giants 6, Dodgers 5

At San Francisco, the largest crowd in the history of Candlestick Park and the biggest in the major leagues this season — 56,105 — watched the Giants defeat Los Angeles on Darrell Evans' blooming home run in the seventh inning. Evans' pinch-hit grand slam in the ninth and got the last out to record his 10th save.

Padres 3, Reds 1

At San Diego, Randy Jones and Willie Fingers combined on a six-inning shutout to lead the Padres to a 3-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds. Fingers took over with one out in the ninth and got the last out to record his 10th save.

Mets 4, Astros 1

At Houston, Doug Flynn drove in two runs with a pair of singles as Nino Espinosa tossed a five-

hitter in pitching New York to victory. Flynn singled home a run in the second off loser Tom Dixon and drove in Tim Lincecum with a ninth-inning single off reliever Joe Sambito. Cesar Cedeno homered for Houston, but Terry Puhl of the Astros went hitless in four at-bats and had his 18-game hitting streak snapped.

Braves 5, Phillies 3

At Atlanta, Preston Hanna gave up five hits in eight innings and Jeff Burroughs hit his fourth homer to lead Atlanta over Philadelphia. Jamie Easterly bailed the Braves out of a ninth-inning jam to preserve Hanna's fourth victory in as many decisions.

Pirates 5, Expos 2

At Pittsburgh, Jim Bibby, making his first start for Pittsburgh, tossed a four-hitter in pitching the Pirates to victory over Montreal. Bibby did not walk a batter and struck out six in raising his record to 3-2. Renee Stennett had three hits for the Pirates.

Red Sox 4-4, Tigers 3-3

At Boston, the Red Sox, who have won 20 of their 23 home games this season, completed a four-game sweep of Detroit with a pair of 4-3 victories. Jim Rice's 18th homer of the season, in the 10th off John Hiller, 4-2, gave Bob Stanley, 4-1, the victory in the opener. In the nightcap, Jerry Remy raced home from third with the winning run on Fred Lynn's seventh-inning sacrifice fly as rookie Jim Wright increased his record to 2-0 with relief help from Dick



Twins' Rod Carew is tagged at home by Kansas catcher Darrell Porter after trying to score from first.

Drago, Ron LeFlore and Jason Thompson hit first-game homers for Detroit.

White Sox 3-3, A's 2-0

At Chicago, Francisco Barrios pitched a two-hitter in the second game after three Chicago pitchers combined on a four-hitter in the opener of the sweep of Oakland. Barrios yielded a blooming single by Jeff Newman in the fifth and a ninth-inning double by Gary Theiss in raising his record to 2-5. Ken Kravetz took a two-hitter into the ninth inning of the opener before giving way to Lerrin LaGrew and Jim Willoughby, who got his third save. Jorge Orta's sixth home run in the eighth proved to be the winner in the opener and Jim Breazeale's RBI single drove in the winning run in the nightcap.

Yankees 5-6, Blue Jays 3-5

At New York, Willie Randolph singled home Fred Stanley with the winning run in the 13th inning of the second game to give New York a sweep over Toronto after Ron Guidry had run his record to 7-0 with a victory in the opener. Rich Gossage worked seven innings in the nightcap to increase his record to 3-4. Willie Upshaw sent the game into extra innings with his first major league homer and fourth hit of the game in the ninth. Mickey Rivers homered in both games for the Yankees.

Indians 4-0, Orioles 3-3

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer hurled his second straight shutout and the 48th of his career, tying him with Gaylord Perry for the active lead, and recorded his 200th career victory as Baltimore earned a split with Cleveland. Palmer, 6-4, scattered eight singles in pitching his third shutout of the season. Doug DeCinces doubled in two runs and Bill Smith one for the Baltimore offense against Mike Paxton, 1-3. In the opener, Johnny Grubb, who had singled in a run earlier, hit a 10th-inning sacrifice fly to bring in the winning run against Don Stanhouse, 0-4. Sid Monge, 2-0, got the win in relief.

Brewers 6, Angels 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Frank White's two-out double in the 12th inning brought Al Cowens in with the winning run to give Kansas City its victory. Cowens singled off loser Mike Marshall, 1-2, and scored to make Larry Gura, 3-1, the winner.

Royals 8, Twins 7

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8 Points in 4 Minutes

Bullets Cut Sonics' Lead But Still Lose

LANDOVER, Md., May 29 (UPI) — The Seattle SuperSonics came close to blowing a nine-point lead in four minutes yesterday but managed a 93-92 victory over the Washington Bullets in Washington. The Bullets missed a 13-foot jump shot with two seconds left.

The triumph gave the Sonics a 2-1 lead in the best-of-seven NBA championship series. Game 4 will be played tomorrow and Game 5 on Friday.

Overconfidence, mistakes and a controversial call by referee Earl Strom almost toppled the Sonics yesterday. A basket by Marvin Webster, who also had 20 points, gave Seattle an 88-79 lead with 3:55 remaining before the Bullets began chipping away.

The Sonics, who appeared to have won when Fred Brown stole a pass and dribbled the length of the court for a layup to make it 90-84 with 1:27 left, were still up by five, 93-88, after Webster made one of two foul shots with 19 seconds left.

Controversial Call

That's when the Bullets — and Strom — made it interesting. A layup by Elvin Hayes cut the deficit to 93-90 with 12 seconds left, then Tom Henderson stole a left pass and moved in for a layup with three seconds left.

Seattle's Paul Silas, trailing the fast break, caught the ball as it came through the basket and shoved a pass to Brown. Strom, how-

ever, ruled Silas was straddling the end line — a conclusion televised replays disputed — and awarded the ball to Washington. Dandridge's last-second shot rimmed the basket, saving Silas and Strom from a place in playoff history.

"If Dandridge's shot had gone in, I would have felt like the dumbest player in the history of the game," said Silas, a 14-year veteran. "All I needed was to get the ball in bounds, and I step on the line."

"You mean I didn't step on it?" he asked when a CBS announcer told him of the replay's conclusion. "That's good," added Silas. "I don't feel so bad about it."

Dandridge, who had 21 points to go with Hayes' 29 for the Bullets, thought his potential winning shot was true. "I thought it was going down," he said. "It was a tough shot, but I thought it was in."

Kuhn Backs Baseball

At 1984 Olympics

TOKYO, May 29 (AP) — Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said today that he hoped to see baseball included in the 1984 Olympics and indicated that it could be the first World Series between Japan and the United States.

"Japan is working toward this goal," Kuhn said. "We have to see how things develop year by year but we want this as much as the Japanese do. We will both know when the time is ripe."

In another position change from unofficial results, Janet Guthrie slipped from eighth to ninth with George Snider advancing to eighth. Snider picked up one more lap in the official standings.

Gordon Johncock, who finished third behind Tom Sneva, was penalized one lap for a pit violation. Johnny Rutherford also was penalized one lap for a pit infraction.

Fourth-place finisher Steve Kisseloff was penalized one lap for violating yellow-light procedures during the race's 31st lap.

Al Unser won the race in 3:05.5499 with an average speed of 161.363. He led the race from laps 76-107, 111-179 and 181-200.

Royals Protest

Official's Spur

At the Mound

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 29 (AP) — Kansas City relief pitcher Al Hrabosky, known for his frequent trips behind the mound between pitches for meditation, was told by umpire Bill Kunkel yesterday that he would be called for delay of game if he did not speed up.

During the eighth inning of the Royals' game with Minnesota, Hrabosky came in to relieve Steve Mingorini with one out, two Twins runners on base and Kansas City ahead, 7-4.

Hrabosky went into his routine and Kunkel went to the mound. "He said the rule was changed two weeks ago and that I had only 20 seconds between pitches," said Hrabosky. "I said, 'Well, how come nobody knows about it?'"

Royals' manager Whitey Herzog protested the game because of Kunkel's ruling.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	28	15	.651	—
Baltimore	28	15	.651	—
Seattle	23	20	.534	7½
Baltimore	21	24	.467	10
California	19	26	.419	12½
Toronto	16	29	.348	15½

WEST

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	25	18	.579	—
Chicago	21	19	.524	—
Kansas City	23	19	.548	1½
Texas	23	20	.534	2½
Minnesota	17	26	.395	8½
Seattle	17	21	.446	10½
Chicago	14	28	.333	13½

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Seattle of Texas, and, rain

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California (Kansas) 6-3 of Chicago (Toronto) 1-1

Oakland (Baltimore) 4-1 of Milwaukee (Cleveland) 4-1

Minnesota (Seattle) 3-1 and Erickson 4-1 of Texas (Unlabeled) 2-1 and Ellis 2-2-2

Seattle (Minnesota) 3-1 of Cleveland (Seattle) 4-4, Baltimore 3-1, 1st game 10 innings

Kansas City & Minnesota 7, 12 innings

Seattle & California 2

Seattle of Texas, and, rain

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